THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

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From the Raleigh Register.

GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

1. "My classes have been taught for years that there are valuable deposits of coal in Chatham and Moore.—*Professor Mitchell, No. 5.*

2. "There can be no safe investment of capital, because there is no opposite outcrop."—*Professor Mitchell, No. 8.*

3. "There is no prospect of there being coal deposits in Chatham, *because there is no coal basin.*"—*Professor Mitchell, No. 8.*

It is not my purpose to attempt to reconcile Prof. Mitchell's three positions. No one but himself can be competent to reconcile the contradictions they contain. I shall, theretore, proceed at once to ask Prof. Mitchell what influence an *outcrop* can have on the quantity and quality of the coal within a coal-field? Suppose, for example, that the Richmond coal-field had but one outcrop, would the coal within it be less in quantity, than it is with two outcrops, or outcrops upon opposite sides? Do Coneybeare and Phillips, the work before the Professor, when writing communication No. 8, say that a coal-field is valueless when it has but one outcrop?—This doctrine, I believe, can have no authority, except that of Prof. Mitchell's. Whether this conjecture be true or not, it is not supported by fact and observation. There are valuable coal-fields without any outcrop at all. Some are as flat as a parlor floor, and yet valuable. The cause or causes which produce the outcrop, is totally different from that which produced the coal. There are differences both in time and in kind, and they are wholly independent of each other. An outcrop, it is true, facilitates discovery: it adds to the evidence. But, will Prof. Mitchell deny the correctness of the position which I have taken, that where there exists a series of rocks, which are conformable in position, consisting of coal-slates, sand-stones, fire-clay, iron-stone, all containing the fossils, common the world over, to a coal-field, or a coal-basin, and accompanied with *regular outcrops of coal, also, in uniform position*, that all these furnish no ground for the inference that there is a valuable deposit of coal—that it is a true coal field? These are the evidences which the best geologists, confide in and rely upon. When these evidences exist, all geologists unite in saying that the evidence is sufficient to warrant the investment of capital, and furthermore, that the seams of coal are extensive, and their extension cannot be controlled or modified by the outcrop. In view of the foregoing position, which I have taken, I challenge Prof. Mitchell to cite more instances of failure of this kind. I fully believe that he is ignorant of a single one; because, if he had known one, or had read of one, he would have fortified his position, by stating it. We have in the Chatham and Moore coal-fields, an extended line of out crops of the coal seams, in a distinct line of bearing, the same seams appearing at wide intervals, and they are penetrated at numerous points by boring. Was there not a warrant, then, in my inference, that we might assume, that these seams have a breadth equal to one-fourth of that of the coal-field? Especially, when, in the Richmond coal-field, which has the same age, its breadth is much greater than that. Upon what are all calculations and expectations based, in coal mining, or any mining? On observation and experience—nothing else. Now, observation and experience are the basis of my calculation; and, if observation fails it will be because the coal-field of Chatham is an exception to established rules.

But Prof. Mitchell declares he has taught his classes that *there are valuable* coal deposits in Chatham and Moore. He has taught this, tho' he has less than half the knowledge I have acquired of this coal-field; and yet he accuses me of holding up false lights, when I declare the same thing which he has taught for years!

Prof. Mitchell furthermore means that the public shall believe that he was the man who first recommended the use of the auger for testing the coal field of Egypt. Mr. McLane, the party concerned in this purchase, denies *in toto* that any suggestion or recommendation was ever made to him of the kind. But Dr. McClenahan, long before this purchase, used the auger himself with success, and it was through his instrumentality that the Governor recommended an appropriation to carry the same means into effect throughout the whole coal fields of Chatham and Moore.

But again, there can be no safe investment of capital in Chatham, says Prof. M., *because there is no coal basin.* Does Prof. Mitchell intend to say there are *no coal fields* in this country, in Scotland, England and Wales, which are not successfully worked, and which are not basin shaped? Let him tell the public whether it is so or no.

But there is still another view, which Prof. M. maintains, which has a practical bearing upon the value of the Chatham coal field. He says, that, according to my statement of the dip, the seam of coal, at the distance of one mile from the outcrop, will be over 1700 feet deep. This is a point I have not overlooked. I have either stated in my report, or have everywhere said, that the dip diminishes as we recede from the immediate outcrop. Now, this position has been proven by observation and experiment. The dip within the coal field, instead of being 20 degrees, becomes little or nothing.

But Prof. M. says I am wrong in insinuating that the force which elevated this coal field was applied near its northern edge. He maintains that the strata remains *in situ*, except the subsidences which took place during the period when the coal formation was being deposited. The Professor has evidently confounded together two distinct periods, and the circumstances which attended the deposition of the coal strata.. The period of subsidence is totally distinct from that of the subsequent elevation. The formation is marine, and its reclamation from the sea, in which the deposits were made, took place long after the subsidences, which Mr. Lyell refers to.

But I do not propose to discuss a purely geological question at this time. The only point of importance is, is the coal too deep, in consequence of a continued steep dip, to become available at the distance of 3 miles from its outer edge? I have, however, answered this question. It is proved that the inclination of the strata is but trifling where the auger is used at Egypt.—It should not be forgotten that the Richmond coal field has a very steep continuous dip, far greater than any which is known in Chatham, and yet the seam is worked half a mile inside of its outcrop, and only at the depth of 800 feet.—If the coal seams of Chatham become flat, why may they not be worked at the distance of 3 miles from this outcrop? It will require a long period to reach that distance. I have always regarded the Chatham coal in value far superior to the Richmond.

But once more, I maintain that Prof. Mitchell's comparisons are inapplicable to the case.—If, however, a blind-folded geologist was permitted to examine a coal series extending from Raleigh to Chapel Hill, and, at the distance of every two miles, should find a coal seam, six feet thick, with its slates, its fire-clay, its fossils, its sand-stones, etc., would he not, on established geological principles, be warranted in saying that there was an extensive coal field, and that the seam extended far in the direction of dip? He might justly say this as a geologist, and yet neither a geologist, nor any person, be his attainments ever so respectable, could say, what the contour of the adjacent country is, or may be—because, in the first case, there is a rule founded upon extensive observation and experience; in the other, there is no special rule.

Let Prof. Mitchell be consistent and not contradictory in his teachings and writings. Let him cease to charge others with holding out false lights and coloring too highly, or with aiding others in playing out a game of speculation, and I shall be better satisfied with his criticisms. I assure him, that I shall always read his just criticisms with pleasure; but shall never be silent, under charges similar to those which have been made in his former communications.

EBENEZER EMMONS,
Geologist to the State of N. C.
JAMESTOWN, Guilford Co., Oct. 7, 1853.

From the Raleigh Register.

CAPE FEAR & DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—No. 2.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just read the last communication of Dr. Mitchell, from which I perceive that he has changed the ground of the controversy between us, with reference to the navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers.

Assuming now, that our improvement will be accomplished and will answer for the present, he now insists, that in the event of the Rail Road being completed, it will be not only a successful but a *fatal* rival.

This necessarily puts an end to all further controversy between us, and, to my gratification, relieves me from the necessity of saying any thing more.

I cannot conclude, however, without correcting an error into which I have inadvertently led Dr. Mitchell, and perhaps the public, in stating the distance from Haywood to Fayetteville to be 100 miles. The actual distance is 60 miles by the survey of the Engineer, Col. W. B. Thompson—100 miles being the distance from the head of navigation at Hancock's to Fayetteville. My article was written somewhat hurriedly, and the mistake was not discovered until it was published.

This shows, therefore, that Dr. Mitchell has overstated the distance from the heart of the coal fields to Fayetteville, just *one third*, it being 80 miles instead of 120—and therefore, so far as distance has any thing to do with the value of the river improvement, *increases* it one third.

I am told by those who know, that the highest speed made by a train of coal cars on a rail road is 8 miles instead of 25, the speed assumed by Dr. Mitchell. This, so far as *speed* is concerned diminishes the value of the road *two thirds*.

Now, as to the ability of the River to compete successfully with the Rail Road, I am perfectly content to leave that to the decision of those having more practical experience than Dr. Mitchell or myself—apprehending, on my own part, no danger from that quarter, but hoping there will be work enough for both improvements, being a friend, as I sincerely am, to both.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I beg to reciprocate the kind expression of Dr. Mitchell, with reference to my communication, and rejoice that there is no longer any necessity for further controversy between us.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

MILLS' GREAT STATUE OF WASHINGTON

The preparations for the construction of the bronze equestrian statue of the Father of our Country are now making good progress. The Washington Union says—Clark Mills, Esq., the artist, has laid out the grounds of his extensive works near the city, and is proceeding as fast as possible in the erection of the necessary buildings. He is constructing his own foundry and moulding shops, by means of which the whole work will be constantly under his own eye. As fast as he is furnished with the required means he will go on with his great national design—a design, when completed as Mr. Mills intends, that will be worthy of the name of the republic and its illustrious sire.

The act of Congress providing for this statue authorizes the President to contract with Mr. Mills for the erection of a colossal work, not inferior to his equestrian statue of Jackson in size, finish, and pedestal. For the accomplishment of this patriotic purpose the sum of fifty thousand dollars is placed at the disposal of the Executive. The statue is to be completed in five years, and to be erected in such a spot as the President may direct.

It has always been the intention of Mr. Mills that the statue of Washington should be much larger than that of Jackson. He designs it to be the most colossal work of the kind in the world—emblematical of the character and deeds of the man it commemorates. The horse he would make some 30 feet in length, proportionately high, and with a head 10 feet long from the end of the nose to the tip of the ears. The animal is not to be rearing, like that on which the Hero of New-Orleans is mounted, but *au rest*—and yet in a position of a commanding and imposing character. Washington is to be seated on him erect; his cap of the strict revolutionary army style, on his head; his left arm resting on his left thigh, his right arm raised and pointing to the distance; and his whole uniform, and the caparison of his horse, in strict keeping with the eventful times that tried the souls of our patriotic fathers.

But the most grand idea of this statue formed by Mr. Mills, is the height at which the horse and rider are to be erected from the ground.—He proposes to place them seventy feet high in the air! At this distance the colossal proportions of the great statue will show to the best advantage. If erected where Mr. Mills designs it should be—directly in the centre of the Pennsylvania avenue, near the site of the present market house, which he would have removed and a square laid out in its place—the statue will tower above the surrounding houses, and present a splendid object of national contemplation to the future occupants of the Executive Mansion and both houses of Congress. It could be seen from all the departments, from every approach to, and avenue and street in, the metropolis that bears the name of WASHINGTON. Our countrymen, and visitors and sojourners from other nations, as they flock to the national city, will be struck by this great national memento of gratitude and affection. Coming up the Potomac, from beside the quiet and hallowed shades of Mount Vernon, (forever be they preserved as the inheritance of the nation!) the traveler will fix his eyes, often, we doubt not, suffused with grateful and patriotic tears, on the colossal statue of the hero and the statesman whose fame is as wide as the world. Entering the city from any other direction, for quite a distance out, the majestic structure will strike the gaze of the beholder, and fill him with admiration, and inspire him, if he be a patriot at heart, with the most graceful emotions.

The construction of the Washington statue on this plan will, of course, require a much larger sum than that provided by Congress. And we cannot doubt, for a moment, but that it would be forthcoming at once for such a purpose.—Mr. Mills has shown his countrymen what he can do by his equestrian statue of Jackson: and we believe the people will nobly sustain their national legislature if they shall invest the President with ample powers to enable the distinguished American artist fully to complete his grand design.

JUVENILE PRECOCITY.—The Tyler (Texas) Telegraph, of a late date, has the following account of a "smart boy."

A good deal has been said of late about the precocity of American youth, but all that we have seen of them is completely outstripped by a Mexican "boy" of San Antonio. He attempted to give in his vote at the late election, but from his youthful appearance, his vote was challenged, and it was proven on oath that he was but thirteen years of age. The Ledger says that he has a wife and child one year old, and for the sake of gratifying curiosity, the editor of that paper was led to consult a physician on the subject, and was assured that this "boy" could not have been exceeding eleven years at the time of his marriage."

What will our little *shavers*, who exult at the idea of sporting a puny moustache before they have attained the height of a common walking cane, think of this extraordinary youth, who has so early taken upon himself the responsibilities of life,' and who rejoices in the appellation of "Father," whilst they cannot procure a cognomen more dignified than that of "Little Bub."

HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS.—Take a half inch board of any convenient length and breadth, and pierce it as full of holes (each 1½ inches in diametar) as you can. A board two feet and six inches in length, and one foot wide, has five dozen in it, say twelve rows of five each. Then take four strips two inches broad, and nail them together edgewise into a rectanguiar frame of the same size as your other board. Nail this board upon the frame and the work is done, unless you choose to nail a heading around the top.

Put your eggs in this board as they come from the poultry house, the small ends down, and they will keep good for six months, if you take the following precautions. Take care that the eggs do not get wet, either in the nest or afterwards. Keep them in a cool room in summer, and out of the reach of frost in winter. If two boards be kept, one can be filling while the other is emptying.—*English Agricultural Gazette.*

Tom Moore said to Peel, on looking at the pictures of an Irish orator:

"You can see the very quiver of his lips."

"Yes," said Peel, "and the arrow coming out of it."

Moore was telling this to one of his countrymen, who answered:

"He meant 'arrah,' coming out of it."

ADDRESS OF
THE HON. A. W. VENABLE,
DELIVERED BEFORE

The first Annual State Fair of North Carolina, October 19, 1853.

It was with much hesitation that I consented to deliver the address at the opening of this, the first State Fair in North Carolina. The short time for preparation, and the pressure of other engagements, seemed to present insurmountable difficulties, especially, when I was informed, that two distinguished gentlemen, who were much more likely than myself to be equal to the occasion, had been compelled to decline the duty.

The committee, however, deeming that such an inauguration could not be dispensed with; and desirous that nothing should be omitted that could advance the agricultural interests of our State, or arouse her citizens to the fulfillment of the high destiny which awaits them, urged upon me to consent to be the Speaker, to-day.—Deferring to their judgment, I determined not to consider personal inconvenience, but cheerfully to employ whatever influence I might possess in aid of the great cause, a subject, of all others, most likely to furnish compensation for the brief space allotted to preparation, in the richness of the theme, the variety of its interests, and, above all, the vastness of its importance. Borrowing nothing from novelty, the interest which it commands is referable alone to its intrinsic merit.—We assemble to-day, to do honor to this, one of the noblest, and most useful of human occupations, that which came first to the supply of the wants of man, when "Sin threw a blight" over the bloom of Paradise, and the curse curtailed the bounties of nature by restraining the spontaneous fruitfulness of the earth. Man was "sent forth from the garden of Eden to till the ground from whence he was taken," with the assurance that "in the sweat of thy face, shalt thou eat bread." This is the patent from which Agriculture dates its institution, and it comes to us venerable as well for its high antiquity as for its divine origin. And he who said to the first of our erring race, "cursed be the ground for thy sake," laid not on that curse so heavily, but that human skill, and arduous industry, might so far mollify its effects as abundantly to supply the wants, incident to our nature.

It was kindness, as well as justice, which imposes the necessity of labor upon a race which had lost its innocence. All experience teaches that the necessities of life are indispensable to the perfection of human character. Stern and inflexible teachers they are, but as faithful as they are stern, and as important as they are inflexible, types and shadows of the thorns and thistles, which our great ancestor for the first time saw springing from the ground, a consequence of his transgression, when he, who had gathered the fruits of Paradise for his refreshment, was told, that he should "henceforth eat of the herb of the field." Then began the work which has since continued to mark the generations of our race, a mark so distinctive, a proof so conclusive, of the identity of that race, that we may well smile at the credulity of those enquirers who have failed to find in revelation enough to remove their doubts.

Man alone tills the ground for his bread.—Sustained by the recurrence of seed time and harvest, he sows in hope and cultivates in joyous expectation. In all conditions of man, from the deepest barbarism to the highest civilization, the existence of religious feeling, connected with the cultivation of the earth, has been discovered. The very occupation, depending for its succes upchanges of season beyond human control, points to an overruling Providence as the source of prosperity. And the history of every people perpetuated the memory of seasons of sadness as well as of rejoicing, as the earth withheld or bestowed in bountiful profusion her fruits. From the green corn dance of our own Indians to the Festival in honor of Ceres, our own joyous harvest times, and the rejoicings of the world over the ingatherings of the fruits of the earth, we perceive that the feelings of the heart have coursed through the same channels which led in the earliest times to the offering the first fruits of flocks and fields to the Author and Dispenser of all good.

The progress of its improvement and the extent of its advancement are most certainly indicated by the manner in which the earth is tilled, from the villages of Indian Wigwams, and the small patches of grain cultivated by their women, through all the tradations of social organization, until we reach the highest refinements of civilized life. Nations gradually emerge from the turbulent, semi-barbarous and aggressive state of war and conquest, into the permanent quiet of an agricultural age. Men seek such a condition for the security of persons and property, the cultivation of social affections, and that expansive benevolence which looks to the human family as one and the same superior race. In the full prosperity of agriculture national prosperity is complete. It calls into existence and sustains all other professions, which enlarge and increase its own success. Like an unfailing fountain, it refreshes each with continuous streams of vitality. As long as Agriculture flourishes and maintains its precedence, or at least, its equality in human employments, a nation would be unconscious of the wasting influence of decline, or the presence of decay. It is when those who till the ground, to whom the wilderness of barbarism and the fierceness of a warlike spirit, yielded in the constitution of a well-organized Government, resign their leadership and fall behind those who have grown up under the shadow of, and lived upon their labor, that the imbecility of age and decline is seen and felt. Nations, like men, grow old and feeble, but for very different reasons. Neither the highest virtue, nor the most unvarying prudence, can evade the doom. "The dust shall return to the dust as it was." But wisdom to devise and patriotism to execute good, just and wholesome laws, would continue the existence of a nation through the generations of man. There would be a current of happiness and prosperity, of progressive increase, of devotion to such a Government, that would give strength with age and inspire a vigor, which would resist the invasion of decay. Liberty, which consists in the equality of right, opening a field for enterprize, would give ceaseless employment to those energies which are always salutary, when not unwisely restrained. Success would be the result of well directed effort, and the acquisition of independence and wealth the end of a virtuous and judicious industry. Idleness and improvidence would find no favor by authority of law. But, whilst agriculture is producing only, and leaving the management of affairs to those impelled by other interests, another state of things arises, the tendency of which is sure and steady to the overthrow of free institutions. When wealth accumulates, and difficulties are thrown around its alienation and consequent return to the common stock, thus aiding capital in its war against labor, a contest, in which the right arm of the people is often crippled or paralyzed, in which the complete success of capital produces the most abject condition of those who look to labor as a source of support: this is a decisive symptom of national sensibility,—the substitution of the will of the creature for that of the Creator,—that irregular diffusion of vital energy, that inequality in the distribution of those weights that should balance each other, which disorganize and destroy—the rich kept very rich and the poor very poor, by the force of legislation—a state of things which finds its termination in revolution or the law of force, or in our most civilized age, in the emigration of poor and oppressed labor, until capital is compelled to yield, for the want of subjects upon which to operate. It is the old age of Europe, the operation of labor by capital, "the muzzling the ox that treadeth out the earth," and forgetfulness of the truth that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," that has poured upon our shores that stream of emigration which for many years has presented one of the most remarkable phenomena of the age.—They come to till the ground, where all is new and fresh and free, and, above all, where labor commands capital, because labor can always command bread—where industry never fails to secure comfort and independence—where the cry of want or the ravages of hunger never distress or invade. We are this day engaged in doing honor to the great business of tilling the ground, and those who till it, and to the occupations which grow out of it and depend upon it—where labor sits the presiding genius to control and give direction to capital, using it as a stimulant to give force and effect to the enterprises conceived and executed by itself.

It is not my purpose to confine my remarks exclusively to practical agriculture. Such a discourse belongs more properly to another occasion, and would be better suited to the meeting of an Agricultural Society devoted to the execution of the details of this great profession. We meet not only as farmers, but to recognise all the results of that profession in the kindred productions, *mechanics and the arts*—to claim fellowship with those industrial pursuits which, deriving support from the farmers, toil, in return diminish the severity of his labor by improved agricultural implements, and which add to the comforts, luxuries and elegancies of his house, those manufactures which taste designs and skill perfects—to demonstrate that agriculture is the great centre from which all industrial pursuits radiate, until they form the circle of perfect social organization, the great balance wheel that should govern and control the motion of all its intrinsic mechanism, securing regularity and precision in every movement. When any disturbance in the conduct of a free government is observed and felt, it will be found in the undue influence of some other professions and interests, which, for the time, have combined for the oppression of agricultural industry. Such grievances are usually patiently endured for a long season, and sometimes left to the curative influence of time. Agriculture, like fabled Atlas, which upheld the Universe, has great strength and great powers of endurance. Its recuperative energy is inconceivable. Like the centre of a great army when the light troops and skirmishers are driven in, it forms a nucleus upon which order may be restored and losses retrieved; in every crisis and calamity of a people, the Agricultural interest sustains and enables them to endure.—Commerce may flag, the industrial arts may cease to be remunerative, but the tide must turn in time, and prosperity return with it. But when the earth withholds its increase and the flocks and herds perish in the fields, when the toil of the husbandmen is vain, and gaunt famine stalks forth in the land, Hope departs, Despair comes, and stern Ruin begins its reign.—Large portions of our earth, once populous and rich, radiant with all the splendor of art and genius, fostered by wealth and power, are now, either from natural causes or the oppressions of government, lonely and without inhabitants, and in the silence of their desertion, speak to the heart that the labors of the husbandmen were vain, that the genius of Agriculture, having lingered until all hope was passed, departed to some happier and more auspicious country, and with its flight, wealth, power and population have perished from the land. Indeed the strength and power of any people must be found in their Agricultural capabilities. No nation can long exist who imports all their supplies of food—neither can any people prosper permanently, where Agricultural interests are either oppressed or neglected by Legislative power and authority.

Legislative neglect is as fatal as actual oppression, and it is demonstrable that much of the depression of this great interest in North-Carolina is referable to such neglect. It is not only natural and proper, but necessary to the permanence of any such government as our own, that the cultivators of the soil, those who direct the details of the work, should govern and control its operations, and take care of its own interest. In any other hands exclusively it is unsafe, because not guarded by personal interest. A necessary consequence of the neglect of our farmers to assert and exercise the right to control and govern the country, is the degradation of the profession in perfect cultivation and diminished profits. Whilst agriculture asks no bounties from governments, no inequalities of legislation to advance its interests, it should demand the removal of obstructions, and resist the imposition of burthens. To secure this, there must be a strong representation of this interest in the legislatures of the country, a representation at once enlightened and learned, in all the details of this important subject, which sees in the agricultural prosperity of our State and country, something higher and nobler than the enterprises of *clap trap* politicians, and their paltry schemes. In order to do this, there must be a change in the system of education, which has prevailed amongst us. Agriculturist, farmers, in the practical sense of the terms, have not been numerous amongst those who administer our government either in this State, or in the confederation of States which form our Republic.—The result has been manifested in the burdens which agriculture has sustained, in the pampering which other individual pursuits have enjoyed, in the wealth which such hot house culture has placed in certain localities and the occasional depressions which have curtailed the profits of producers. In this state of things, it is true, we have a demonstration of the indestructibility of energy and productiveness, of its capacity to endure and prosper under circumstances which would ensure ruin to any other employment.—Murmurs have sometimes been heard and impatience made so apparent that the fears of capitalists, awakened to an apprehension of the loss of all, have induced the relaxation of a grip which would never have yielded to generosity or a sense of justice. Astuteness and cunning, unrestrained by any particular scruples as to justice, gave an ascendency to interests which had selected such representatives, whilst unsuspecting farmers were dilligently engaged in their occupation, leaving the government in the hands of those who chose to manage it. In fact, educated farmers were brought up for that purpose, though all the branches of the highest literature and the most enlarged science are not sufficiently numerous amongst us. The cultivation of the earth and the representation of those who cultivate it is not often confided to such a one, principally because such an one is not always to be found. The farmers themselves have not regarded their profession as one in which such enlarged education is necessary. They have not considered the discoveries of science or the treasures of art as a powerful part of the resources which bring the soil to its highest state of productiveness, and cover the face of the country with rural beauty. They seemed to have adopted the conclusion, that as to other pursuits,

"A man must serve his time to every trade,
Save Farmers,—Farmers are already made."

Under such auspices, no wonder that the disappearing forests are replaced by worn out and abraded surfaces and that the productive power of our lands has suffered continued diminution. Agriculture has been considered as an art dependent for its success upon mere labor, however unskilfully applied, and improvements have advanced slowly, because neither understood nor adopted. Even in the application of manures, the same fatal error has prevented success. An ignorance of agricultural chemistry, which precludes any certain knowledge of the constitution of the soils to which manures are applied, has left it pretty much to accident whether they succeed or fail. Like the unskilful practitioner of Medicine, the same dose is administered for every disease, and in the same quantities, and it should not surprise us if the effects are as often as mischievous as salutary.

Farming seems to have been regarded as a business which may be taken up when all others fail, and abandoned as soon as any other shall be offered which promises profit, because benefitted by the progress of improvements which have been recognized and adopted. Such has been the indifference to agricultural education, that by far the greater portion of what has been written for the advancement of knowledge upon this subject has been but little read and usually been denominated *book-farming*, and treated with neglect, if not contempt. Any new suggestion, however valuable, must pass the ordeal of a comparison with the sayings and doings of some individiduals, who, having, in some measure succeded, give law and opinion to the circle in which they are known. The disapprobation or distrust of such persons would be conclusive against any improvement, unless its utility is so obvious as immediately to silence all opposition. Our farmers have not generally been educated for the business. The opinion has generally prevailed that the highest mental culture was not necessary for success in this employment. They have been taught the use of the plough, the hoe, and the spade. They can feed and raise domestic animals with some success. But they have not been enlightened by the concertrated experience and learning of those who are successful as well as practical, and have given their learning to the world. They have not learned to make the best, the most easy and profitable application of their pratical knowledge—how to increase fertility with increased productiveness—how to demonstrate that exhaustion is not the legitimate consequence of production; and that, under wise management, the contrary is true. Our farmers have acquired much from experience we admit, but individual experience, although a certain, is a most slow and expensive teacher. The loss of time and the failures which it records leave it far behind other instructors, when we consider the value or amount of the information obtained. Men should learn from experience, it is true, but, it is cheaper and better to learn from the experience of others than our own. Facts discovered are common property and a proper agricultural education would store the mind of the young farmer at once with the facts which centuries of agricultural experience has developed and preserved. The most learned lawyers, physcians and scholars are those who devote a long life to their profession, as well in study and investigation, as to the actual practice, and he would be regarded as simply presumptuous, who would claim distinction in any of those pursuits without similar preparation. How, then, can a business, which calls for all that is known in science and philosophy, as well as the improvements in mechanics and the arts, prosper, when those who control its operations do not seek information upon these subjects?

We are often surprised at the contradictory experience of Farmers upon the application of some concentrated manure. With one, the success is astonishing and complete; with the other a failure, and so on in every grade between the two extremes. Usually, such experience ends in the adoption of the improver by those who have succeeded, and its abandonment by those who have failed, without enquiry as to the cause. A moderate proficiency in agricultural chemistry would reveal all the mystery. Perhaps a spurious article was used when there was a failure; possibly, the soil abounded even to the production of barrenness in the very element which was introduced to produce fertility. Practical agricultural education would remove all such embarrassment and prevent all such failures. The first and great step to be taken is to educate our young men to agricultural and kindred pursuits,—look for our own engineers, geologists, mechanics and architects, and instructors of youth amongst our own sons. Thus dignity will be given to the most ancient as well as honorable occupations of life. They will fill our Legislative halls and occupy the high places in our government. Their counsels will always be conservative, for their interests are not based upon speculation but the steady accumulation of labor.

Peace is their policy, because peace is their interest. Their estates very visible and fixed are most liable to the influence of charge from national disaster and always the subject upon which taxation falls. And more than all, the country will smile under the hand of enlightened culture, whilst population and happiness will increase with incalculable rapidity. Our people will be satisfied with homes which yearly afford new attractions and the exhausting drain of emigration which has so fearfully depleted us will be stayed. I would arouse the ploughing people of the States to an appreciation of their importance and their responsibility. Let them remember that they are the bone and sinew of the Republic, the proper possessors of its power is not felt and that influence not employed; in a salutary manner, the blame rests with them.—Education, knowledge, and learning develope mind, and mind governs the world. Intellect and virtue, knowledge and industry, are the aristocracy of this our happy land, and a patent for this nobility is within the reach of all who may devote themselves to the pursuit.—One generation of farmers, and those of kindred pursuits, education for their profession, would do more for North Carolina than all the politicians have been able to effect in the half century which has passed. Instead of being their tools, make them in fact *your servants.* As-

sume the direction, yourselves, and none will gainsay or dispute your right. There is a great work before the farmers of North Carolina.

I have glanced at one of the causes of the present state of depression and neglect which our agriculture discloses; but let us not do injustice to those who have gone before us. It is true that much of our native forest has fallen by the axe and been wastefully destroyed; large surfaces of exhausted land pain the eye and sicken the heart; melancholy musings spring up within us, when we meet crowds of immigrants to other States, composed of those to whom we should have looked to uphold our own. We find ourselves censuring the wasteful agriculture of our ancestors, and concluding that the policy must have been unwise and ruinous which dictated such a course. In such a conclusion, we take counsel of our feelings, rather than of sound and discreet judgment. We are deciding a question and determining a system too far removed from the circumstances which controlled the first settlers of this country. They had a great mission to perform, and well and truly did they do their work. The history of colonization affords no parallel to that which stands forth on the North American continent, occupied by the Anglo-saxon race. We shall look in vain for anything which approaches it, either in the rapidity of its progress, the magnitude of the results, or the brilliant success which crowned the whole enterprise. Landing on a foreign shore, far removed from cultivation, they encountered the hazards of climate and perils of a savage population. They found a wilderness which they resolved to subdue, and having tamed its wildness, to leave it for a home and a legacy to their children. The resolve itself was sublime, but there was a higher sublimity in its execution, perfected amidst the inadequate resources which they could command. None but men unacquainted with despair would have embarked in the enterprise: none but those, who were every man a hero, would have succeeded. To clear and subdue the forest, rich in virgin soil, was their work. The supply of immediate wants could not be deferred, imigration pressed so powerfully upon them, that there was no time left for any other employment. The simple log cabin was their shelter, and the plainest productions of the earth their food. Surface for cultivatiou was demanded, and the severe labor necessary to procure it, taxed their energy to the utmost. They had no time, no right to rest their fields, in order to recuperate their powers of production. Human wants pressing upon them, for bade it, and a higher duty compelled them to continue for a season, a system of exhausting cultivation.—They were laying the foundation of the great Republic, and their first duty was to provide for the nurture and support of the people, who were to give it foundation and endurance.—Circumscribed by forests, which, for all practical purposes of production, were as complete a barrier as the sands of the desert, they prostrated them by their indomitable industry, and a great and powerful people occupied the country which they had redeemed from the wildness of barbarism. Agriculture was, of necessity, in a primitive state. He who removed the trees and gave space for the production of bread, was a great benefactor, and the necessity of improving soils never occurred to those before whom a boundless and fertile country spread its inducements to advance still farther. They fulfilled their mission, and gave us institutions, in which we, in common with the friends of civil liberty throughout the civilized world, rejoice. The sin of exhausting the country and bringing it to its present state, rests not upon them, but upon the generations who succeed them,—upon those who adopted this system, after the necessity which produced it had ceased! It cannot be justified by pleading the example of those to whose wisdom and experience we looked for guidance and direction. Their mission was fulfilled. The reason ceased, and the practice ought to have ceased with it. Their's was the natural state of agriculture every new country. It is only necessary to visit one of the frontier States and look over the immense fields, where crops grow amidst deadened trunks, standing almost as thick as the original forests—where the exuberant fertility of the soil makes up for imperfect cultivation, and you have a picture of many portions of North Carolina a century ago. This state of things, with all its disadvantages, has this blessing connected with it: No want of the necessaries of life is ever found in such a state of agriculture. It is only where the density of population gives rise to constant apprehension of famine, that the earth is taxed to its utmost capacity of production, under the influence of the usual application of stimulating manures. Heaven has vouchsafed this security to the adventurer into the forest and the tiller of the rough soil of our country.

A system, at first necessary and unavoidable, was improvidently continued, and the consequences, in exhausted surfaces and the continued depletion by emigration, have been fully experienced. It is encouraging, however, to be assured, that a change is commencing, and that we are beginning to realize the importance of restoring that fertility which has been lost. Nature has done much in recuperating by her own unassisted power the waste of imperfect agriculture, and all present indications amongst the farmers of the State justify the anticipation of a brighter and better day—a time when the restored lands of our State, those which were originally best and for that reason selected and cleared by our forefathers, shall be again the most productive, and when our Farmers shall not annually calculate upon a farther invasion of the forests to make out their crop. As a general remark, it is conlusive against the skill of a farmer who has much open surface upon a farm occupied by him for a series of years, that he has to clear land, in order to obtain productive surface for cultivation. It is cheaper to restore land once good, than to clear and cultivate that which is inferior, with all the advantage of its freshness; and when the value of timber, every day enhanced by its destruction, is considered, it becomes a subject of grave importance.

An error, which has been productive of great evil in the progress of agricultural improvement, consists in the opinion, that farming can be successfully prosecuted without the occasional aid of active capital; that the earth, stimulated by labor, can furnish wealth continually, without suitable returns to sustain its productive powers; that money made by cultivation, must find some other investment, and that it is bad management, to expend any of it upon the land again. Some even avow that the true policy is to wear out and exhaust one tract of land, to afford the means of purchasing another. Such a policy, has only to be named to be repudiated.—Carried fully out it would reduce the country to a bare desert, destroy all the charms of home with its sacred associations and its domestic virtues. But others who would disavow such a bold and unpatriotic system, practice upon one which must ultimately lead to results of a similar nature. There are those who make money by cultivation and expend large sums for buildings and other improvements, who would hesitate or refuse to make a small outlay for manures, which would at once repay money advanced in a superior crop, and leave the land improved to an amount fully equal to that outlay. Let it not be supposed, that objection is made to improvements in our rural architecture. No money is more prudently spent than that which adds to the beauty of the houses, and the personal comforts of those who reside upon and till the land. No indication of general prosperity is more conclusive than a complete state of repair, even to neatness and elegance, of the curtilage of the residences of the farmers of a country, where gardens, orchards, enclosures, ornamental trees, and shrubs, all indicating the hand of industry, directed by taste, speak a language not to be misunderstood, that the owners are satisfied with their homes. Whenever the eye of the traveller is refreshed by such scenes as these he may rest assured that there agriculture prospers, that the love of their homes has inspirthe hope in their owners, that their children will occupy them, when they are gone, and protect their graves from desecration; that they are residents, inhabitants, of the country, not mere sojourners for a season, ready to abandon all for speculative emigration—are men who feel that patriotism, as well as every other virtue, grows most kindly and matures most perfectly under the influence of local attachments, the sacred circle which includes their homes; who perceive great evils in the frequent uprooting of those plants of tender growth; who feel that it is a bitter trial to sever and destroy those ties which bind men together in neighborhood association. It is not to such expenditures as these that I object.—These ought all to be made, and prosperous agriculture would in this way adorn and beautify our whole country. But I refer to that indiscreet financiertng which would add thousands to the care of an estate, in buildings and like improvements, but withholds moderate annual returns of its own increase to sustain its fertility, and recuperate its powers of production impaired by previous bad cultivation.

Many large farmers would promptly refuse to invest $500 in Guano, Lime, Plaster, or other concentrated manures, who would not hesitate to invest thrice that sum in some unimportant enterprise, the profits of which, in three years, would not equal the encreased production of a single crop, from the judicious application of the manures which that sum would purchase. If all the income from agriculture is to be vested in stocks and loans—if its most valuable and exhausting productions are to be annually exported, without any suitable return to the soil, ultimate exhaustion must be the result. The merchant invests capital in goods, calculating on a profit in his sales, and increases the extent of his business by the return of those profits to the purposes of trade. This seems to be the course of all other occupations, with the exception of agricultural pursuits. That is expected to supply all other demands from every other direciion and still sustain itself, unassisted and alone. And yet nothing more certainly makes a remunerative return for money expended, than land properly manured, carefully peeserved, and skillfully cultivated. No investment of capital is more secure, certain or satisfactory.

The history of European agriculture, and especially that of England, teaches a most instructive lesson. In no country, has capital been more extensively employed in Farming—in none has the land been more permanently or rapidly improved, and no where has increased production made a more certain and satisfactory return. One hundred and fifty years ago, the production of Wheat in England did not exceed an average of ten bushels an acre, and the grain itself was much lighter and poorer. By regular improvements, arising from the libeal expenditure of capital in manures, by superior cultivation, and increased fertility, the production has quadrupled, with an enormous increase of population, and the correspondent accumulation of agricultural wealth. In no country is there as much capital and science devoted to agriculture and its kindred occupations, and in no government is the will of the farming interest uttered in such language of command in the halls of Legislation. The experience of many of the old States of our Union confirms what has been said. Farmers have learned that not only the vegetable productions of the earth may be returned to enrich it, after the most valuable elemets have been employed to support animal life, and to minister to human comfort, but that the ocean and the lakes the forests and the rivers, together with the exhaustless resources of mineral fertilizers, treasured up in the earth, all create agricultural capital and skill to successful progress,—employ profitably that which would be otherwise useless or annoying. To invest money in stocks, which must return profits or all other occupations, must cease. It is true of agricultural as of other employments, that liberal and judicious expenditure is wise economy, and here we find the illustration of that seeming paradox, "there is that scattereth, and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

The first step in the right direction towards the renovation of our exhausted lands, and the increase of agricultural profits, is a determination to cease to cultivate land too poor to make a reasonable return for the labor employed.—Labor is the Farmer's *money*, and when thus employed it makes a bad debt—one utterly inconvertible to any valuable use. The merchant who should sell his wares on credit to those who are hopelessly insolvent, must end in becoming so himself. It is equally true, that he who devotes himself to the cultivation of lands, which do not, by their production, pay for the operation, must be ruined in the prosecution of the business.

If it is asked, what are those to do who have no rich land, the reply is: make all rich that you cultiuate, reduce the surface and increase its ferrility, and, if you have surplus labor, employ it as you would other capital, to the accmulation of the elements of fertility. The original settlers of this country found that resource in the rich and endless forests which they cleared, and from the productious of which they became rich. Clear land prudently but not wastefully, and by judicious management retain and increase the fertility. It would astonish any one, who is not familiar with such calculations, to learn, that at least one third of the whole agricultural labor of the country is wasted on exhausted lands, or applied without skill, thus making a dead loss to the country and the world. The proceeds do not pay the expenses of the operation. How great must be the profits of judicious labor on rich land to sustain an occupation with such an item of loss in its account! An acre of land which, in its exhausted state, would not yield five bushels, may be made to produce forty, with one-eighth of the labor and expense that would be required to make from eight acres of such land, an equal amount of corn. This illustrates the value of the application of capital to farming. After having collected and applied all the manures which are in reach and available on the farm, the surface to be cultivated may be increased and enriched by the purchase and use of fertilizers, with which our markets abound.—I speak from experience as well as observation, that, in the application of Guano, although apparently a high priced fertilizer, the increased crop has paid for thrice the cost of the manure, and left an improvement on the soil fully equal to the sum invested. This is certainly true in reference to wheat and tobacco. I learn that it acts most powerfully on cotton. I know that the production of corn is greatly increased, but its price being less, the immediate return in money value is not so great. Men are covetous of securities, which yield with certainty six per cent. Here is one that, in five years experience, has never yielded one less than one hundred. Guano is used as an illustrater, without intending to disparage lime, plaster and other fertilizers with which agriculturists are familiar.

In reply to the suggestion, that the system of clearing and exhausting land ought to be abandoned, we are often told that this is necessary, because of the growth and increase of labor on the farm. If this were a necessary consequence of such increase, it would be a great calamity, for it looks directly to the utter impoverishment of the country. Laborers everywhere grow up and increase. Such ought not to be the result. Labor, it is true, may be so directed as to produce destruction, instead of profit, but it is only the unskillful who make such use of this great source of prosperity. A farm has its limit, for the profitable application of labor, as well as to its surface, and to surcharge it with labor, is certainly unwise, Let a farmer, thus embarrassed with physical force, hire out some of those laborers, and invest the money derived from the hire in concentrated manures; let him faithfully and skillfully apply them to his lands, and he will find in the increased crops, as well as the additional value given to his estate in permanent fertility, a more satisfactory application of surplus labor.

Another error, most fruitful in mischief, and which seems to have strong hold upon the minds of the agricultural community, is the notion entertained of resting land, by a rotation of crops, with occasional interspensions on cultivation.—Let it be remembered, that the rotation is only necessary because the land is charged with the production of crops not natural to the soil, and all of which are removed after they are produced. Land never grows poorer by the production of its native growth, however abundant the crop, if it is not renewed. Our rich forest lands have produced their immense burdens of timber, and with the small return of the foliage, retain their fertility. Nature does not look to destruction but to production. The spring makes haste to atone for the barrenness of winter, by restoring the beauty and perfection which its biting frost had destroyed, Indeed, the richest tints in the landscape, colored by the benevolence of heaven, are seen in the tendency of nature to renovate its beauties, and reproduce its fruits. It is only when an artificial process is introduced, that artificial aids become necessary. The introduction of cereal grains and other crops, not natural to the soil, has rendered rotation necessary to the continuance of fertility, unless there is a continual supply of suitable manures for the support of the same crop, often repeated. If that were done, cultivation might be unremitted. It is a strong figure of speech to say, that land become tired and needs rest. Land becomes poor by a constant drain of the elements of fertility, but it immediately recuperates when they are restored. Art does this promptly and at once, and nature slowly and by degrees, and hence the notion, that the land acquires fertility by rest. So far from absolute rest, when left without cultivation, it produces vegetation to the extent of its capacity. If annually manured, cultivation each year would increase its powers of production. Who thinks of resting a garden? Old garden spots are the best, because, although cultivated every year in the same and those exhausting crops, they are every year manured. But I am speaking of the system of shifts, as it is called, as a means of improvements. Many farmers seem to suppose, that, with these shifts, the system is complete; that the process of cultivation may continue independently, without deterioration of the soil. This is a great and fatal error. Land, it is granted, will not grow poorer, under this system, as rapidly as it would under the mere alteration of crops from year to year, but the difference of ultimate exhaustion is only a question of time. This is the more certainly true, since the usual practice, in the year of rest, is to cover the field with stock, which graze it close and clean and leave it pressed by the hoofs and scorched by the sun. It reminds me of the peace which follows the footsteps of a ruthless conqueror:

"Mark where his carnage and his conquests cease,
He makes a solitude and calls that peace."

Land taxed with two successive years of production is delivered over to the teeth and hoofs of an overstocked farm and *that* is called rest!—No system of rotation, which includes less than five shifts, can secure increasing fertility and sustain a full stocking of domestic animals. And even this must be aided by the introduction of artificial grasses, and the application of all the manurers which can be collected to cover the land and supply it with the elements of production. Grasses adapted to every variety of soil can be readily found and experiment will decide which are the best. These, with deep and effectual ploughing, and relieving the fields from the grazing of stock, until well covered with turf, would produce results in improvement which would astonish those who have not tried the experiment.

Without the dilngent and persevering cultivation of grasses, farming cannot prosper.—Those belonging to one climate appear late in the spring and are destroyed by the first cold weather of the winter. A number, such as clover, herdsgrass, and others, remedy this evil and afford abundant means for increased profits in raising and fattening cattle. In the absence of such a provision, we are thrown entirely upon the crops of corn and oats, both of great value, and, indeed, indispensable, but both, in our present system, great exhausters. It is impossible to pass through the country in the spring, without being pained to observe the cattle which have just achieved the enterprize of enduring the winter. Those which have survived, give unmistakable indications that their perils have been great, and the danger of starvation imminent. No branch of our farming operations would be more profitable than this, if prudently conducted. If the farmer, on one hand, would avoid an overstock, and, on the other, provide ample means of feeding, by devoting low and wet lands, which are unsafe for cultivation, to meadows for hay, he would at once perceive the value of the system, in increased domestic comforts and the profits from sales made from his farm. There must be bad management where the sea-board towns of North Carolina purchase hay and garden vegetables from the New England States. The remedy of this evil is not to be found alone in improved breeds of cattle, hogs or sheep; neither Durhams, Devons, Teeswaters or Ayshire, amongst cattle—Cotswolds, Southdowns or Merinos, amongst sheep—nor Berkshires or Irish graziers, amongs hogs, will alter the state of things, produce prosperity and success, without first securing ample means for their rearing and the fattening. Our old variety, brought up under privation and hardships of our present management, are better, unless this is first attended to. They can live and endure even the trials to which they are subjected; the others would degenerate and die.

Sheep farming is a neglected source of great profit amidst remarkable facilities for the business. The little State nf Vermont produces four times as much wool as the State of North Carolina, although the cold season continues eight months of the year, in that high Northern latitude, and demands continued feeding to the stock; whilst our free mountain range, and unequalled grass country in the Piedmont region, remains unemployed for this valuable purpose; and this too in the face of the high price of wool, and the heavy importations from foreign countries to supply our home consumption.

Where, it may be asked, is a remedy to be found for the state of things we have described? It is to be found, first, in diffusing information among the farming masses, by rendering them conscious of the profits which they lose, and the losses which they incur by the want of information, or their own censurable neglect,—by the formation of Agricultural associations in every county, and every neighborhood, and inducing the intercourse and collision of minds amongst those engaged in a common pursuit,—by the circulation of agricultural periodicala, especially those in our own section and climate; and permit me here to expresse my *own* sense of obligation to the Editor of the Farmer's Journal, for the zeal as well as ability with which he has commenced, and is prosecuting his valuable enterprise. The Romans presented a civic crown to the man who saved the life of a citizen; how much more worthy of such a distinction are those gentlemen who are devoting their lives to the renovation of a country greatly exhausted by imperfect agriculture, and awakening the impulses of that pure patriotism, which never rests, until our country shall smile in beauty and abundance, one wide extended scene of verdure and fertility. The name and services of Edmund Ruffin, the author of the essay on calcareous manures, will be remembered, and appreciated, when politicians who filled a large space in public notoriety, and who won high prizes by their deep sagacity, shall be utterly forgotten; the one has written his name upon the imperishable annals of the improved agriculture of his State and country, whilst the deeds of the other will slumber in the grave which terminated his career, however successful it might have been; the one is the benefactor of his race, the other the promoter of his own personal interest. I would add the promotion of agricultural libraries, cheap, and easily obtained by every association, and frequent meetings, free discussions, and comparisons of experience.

Nothing is more fatal to improvement, or individual happiness, than constant association with those, who take our opinions without investigation, or from whom our own stock of knowledge is not enlarged.

(Continued in our next.)

THE NEW ERA.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1853.

Agents for the "New Era."

ARCH'D SMALL, General Travelling Agent.
WM. WALLING, Bath, Beaufort.
A. B. HOWARD, Haywood, Chatham.
A. W. ERNULL, Halifax Co.
W. H. BRYAN, Monk's Store, Sampson Co.
A. A. DANCE, Smithfield.
B. H. BRADBURY, Pikeville.
F. L. BOND, Tarboro'.
All Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

THE STATE FAIR.

We are precluded from any possibility of saying a word about the State Fair, or any other matter of importance this week. This arises from our desire to lay the address of Mr. Venable, in extenso, before our readers. It is an important document and we hope will be read attentively by all, and at the same time that our effort to publish it at once to the exclusion of all other matter, will be duly appreciated.

There are *items* in the speech which we do not approve of, but as a *whole*, it cannot fail to be perused with interest. With respect to the Fair we subjoin some pertinent remarks from the Standard:

The first Fair of North Carolina State Agricultural Society, which commenced in this City on Tuesday last, has far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its friends. We hear on all sides the liveliest expressions of gratification at the display which has been made of our resources in agriculture, in mechanics, in minerals, in manufactures,, in machinery of various kinds, in horses and cattle, in household productions and in the fine arts. The list which we publish to-day will afford some idea of the extent and variety of the exhibition; many articles are, however, unlisted, and it is probable that there are not less than eight hundred, counting all.—Of course we cannot anticipate the decisions of the Committees appointed to examine the various articles, nor would it be proper for us to make discriminations, or to attempt to single out what we might deem superior either in kind or appearance: but we may hereafter, when we publish the list of premiums, take occasion to allude with some particularity to articles and their merits.

The attendance was larger on Wednesday than on any other day—the assemblage not being less, we think, than four thousand. The address was delivered on Wednesday, by the Hon. A. W. Venable. It was worthy, in every respect, of the reputation of its author. It will be printed, we presume, when the people generally will have the gratification of perusing it and judging of its merits.

On Thursday the Committees were dilligently engaged in examining articles preparatory to their Reports.

"Floral Hall" was crowded every day with the intelligent and the beautiful from all quarters, who could not fail to be impressed with the evidences of taste on the part of the ladies whose fair hands had decorated and adorned it.

The weather was fair and the atmosphere exceedingly dusty until Thursday, when the rain fell in torrents. The Grounds thereafter were in good condition, and the assemblage, we suppose, was not much less on Friday, the last day of the Fair, than on Wednesday. The best order prevailed within the enclosure.

Every true-hearted son of North Carolina must feel proud of the occasion. It is a tangible, palpable evidence not only of her vast resources, but of the fact that she is at last aroused, and moving forward, with majestic step, to a high and bright position in the ranks of her confederated sisters.

The *first North Carolina Fair* has been successful; the second will stike many with more agreeable surprise than the first. The great West, as well as the well-cultivated and fertile East, will be here, we trust, in full force in October, 1854; and so year after year we shall make this the occasion and the means of closer intercourse and larger and deeper physical and mental development.

We have received several interesting periodicals from the Book Store of Mr. Whitaker, Wilmington, which must be overlooked this week, as well as much other interesting matter prepared for this paper.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The Convention was a large one, and its proceedings will receive due attention with all possible despatch.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—The advertisements of our citizens claim the attention of the public—read them and learn where your wants may be supplied.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We owe much to some friends for special attentions during our sojourn at the State Fair.—As we cannot do justice to all individually, we will omit particulars, except in the case of friend Holden, of the Standard, and J. J. Ryals, Esq., to whom we make special acknowledgments.

Youth's Department.

FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

PART V.

METEOROLOGY.

CHAP. III.—CLOUDS.

Section IV.—*Mist, Fog, Frost.*

Q. How does this account for the balusters being damp?

A. The vapor of the warm air (coming in contact with the cold balusters) is chilled and condensed into water upon them.

Q. Why is our breath visible in winter and not in summer?

A. Because the intense cold condenses our breath into visible vapor; but in summer the air is not cold enough to do so.

Q. Why are our hair and the brim of our hat often covered with little drops of pearly dew in winter time?

A. Because our breath is condensed as soon as it comes in contact with our cold hair or hat, and hangs there in little dew-drops.

Q. What is the cause of fog?

A. If the night has been very calm, the radiation of heat from the earth has been very abundant; in consequence of which, the air (resting on the earth) has been chilled, and its vapor condensed into a thick mist.

Q. Why does not the mist become dew?

A. Because the chill of the air is so aapid, that vapor is condensed faster than it can be deposited; and (covering the earth in a mist) prevents any further radiation of heat from the earth.

Q. When the earth can no longer radiate heat upwards, does it continue to condense the vapor of the air?

A. No; the air (in contact with the earth) becomes about equal in temperature with the surface of the earth itself; for which reason the mist is not condensed into dew, but remains floating above the earth as a thick cloud.

Q. This mist seems to rise higher and higher and yet remains quite as dense below as at first. Explain the cause of this?

A. The air resting on the earth is first chilled, and chills the air resting on it; the air which touches this new layer of mist, being also condensed, layer is added to layer; and thus the mist seems to be rising, when (in fact) it is only deepening.

Q. Why do mist and dew vanish, as the sun rises?

A. Because the air becomes warmer at sunrise, and absorbs the vapor.

Q. What is the cause of a London fog?

A. These fogs (which occur generally in the winter time) are occasioned thus:—Some currents of air (being suddenly cooled) descends into the warm streets, forcing back the smoke in a mass towards the earth.

Q. Why are there not fogs every night?

A. Because the air will always hold in solution a certain quantity of vapor, (which varies according to its temperature:) and, when the air is not saturated, it may be cooled without parting with its vapor.

Q. When do fogs occur at night?

A. When the air is saturated with vapor during the day. When this is the case, it deposits some of its superabundant moisture in the form of dew or fog as soon as its capacity for holding vapor is lessened by the cold night.

Q. Why is there very often a fog over marshes and rivers, at night-time?

A. Because the air of marshes is almost always near saturation; and, therefore, the least depression of temperature will compel it to relinquish some of its moisture in the form of dew or fog.

Q. Why does vapor sometimes form into clouds, and sometimes rest upon the earth as mist or fog?

A. This depends on the temperature of the air. When the surface of the earth is warmer than the air, the vapor of the earth (being condensed by the chill air) becomes mist or fog.—But, when the air is warmer than the earth, the vapor rises through the air, and becomes cloud.

Q. Why do hills, &c., appear larger in wet weather?

A. Because the air is laden with vapor, which causes the rays of light to diverge more; in consequence of which, they produce on the eye larger images of objects.

THE MARKETS.

[Reported expressly for the New Era.]

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET,—Oct.. 24, 1853.

Bacon,	9	@ 9½	Feathers,	00	@ 40
Beeswax,	00	@ 26	Corn,	0 65	@ 70
Candles—			Oats,	50	@ 00
Fayetteville mould,		16	Peas,	90	@ 00
Adamantine,	30	@ 35	Swedes Iron,	00	@ 5
Sperm,	40	@ 50	English,	3½	@ 4
Coffee, Rio,	12	@ 12½	Nails,	00	@ 6
Laguira,	11½	@ 12	Oils, Linseed,	75	@ 80
St. Domingo,	10	@ 10½	Tanner's,	65	@ 70
Java,	13	@ 15	Sack Salt,	1 75	@ 0 00
Cotton—			Alum "	28	@ 35
Strictly prime,	00	@ 09	Sugars—		
Prime to fair,	8¾	@	Loaf,	10	@ 11½
Cotton Bagging—			Crushed,	9½	@ 11
Gunny,	14	@ 15	St. Croix,	00	@ 9
Dundee,	12½	@ 15	Porto Rico,	7	@ 8½
Burlaps,	10	@ 12	N. Orleans,	6	@ 8
Domestic Goods—			Tallow,	10	@ 0
Bro. Sheeting, 4 qr.		8	Tabacco, leaf,	2½	@ 4
Osnaburgs,	00	@ 10	White Lead,	2½	@ 3
Cotton yarns,	16½	@ 17	Window Glass—		
Flour, super	6 00	@ 0 00	8x10	2	@ 2½
" fine,	5 75	@ 0 00	10x12	2¾	@ 3
" X	5 50	@ 0 00	Wool,	25	@ 00

WILMINGTON, Oct. 25, 1853.

Turpentine.—Since Saturday morning last, 363 bbls. Turpentine (Virgin and Yellow Dip) at $3 60 per bbl., and $2 25 per bbl. for Hard.

Spirits Turpentine.—180 bbls. changed hands at 55c. per gallon.

Rosin.—No sales of either quality that we hear of.

Tar.—A small parcel was sold at $2 15 ₮ bbl.

Timber.—4 ratts were disposed of at the following prices, viz: $9, 9 50, 11 50, and 13 per M. feet.

River Lumber & Shingles.—No sales reported.

Salt.—4,000 bushels Alum Salt, sold at 40c. per bushel.

Bacon and Corn.—A fair supply in store.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24, 1853.

The Flour market is quiet to-day and somewhat unsettled. We note a sale of 200 bbls Howard-st. brands, early in the day, at $6 87½, also, 400 bbls. do. at $6 25, and 1,000 bbls. do., for delivery in December, at $6 81½ ₮ bbl. Holders generally were unwilling to take less than $6 87 ₮ bbl. Rye Flour 4 87 @ $5, and Corn Meal $4 ₮ bbl. A fair amount of Grain was offered on 'change this morning, with a good attendance. The market, however, was unsettled, in consequence of the obscure and indefinite advices by the Atlantic, from Europe, and the true state of affairs between Turkey and Russia. We learn that privave letters by the Atlantic are also uncertain upon this subject. Under these circumstances the Grain market is unsettled, and sales were small, there being not much disposition to operate either on the part of buyers or sellers. The tightness of the money market here and in New York, together with the advance in freights, have their effect. About 18,000 bushels of Wheat offered, with only small sales at 1 34 @ $1 38 for good to prime red, to 1 40 @ 1 44 ₮ bushel for white. No family flour white offered. Inferior lots 3 to 10 cents ₮ bushel below the above quotations. Corn duller—about 17,000 bushels offered and only a few hundred bushels sold at 80 cents for yellow, to 80 @ 81 cents ₮ bushel for white. Maryland and Virginia Rye 75 @ 77 cents ₮ bushel. Oats, good to prime Maryland and Virginia 43 @ 47 cents, inferior do. 40 @ 42 cents ₮ bushel. Seeds quiet. Clover 6 00, Timothy 2 87 @ $3 12, and Flaxseed $1 20 ₮ bushel. Rio Coffee 11¼ @ 11¾ cents ₮ lb. Sugars and Molasses unchanged. But little doing in Provisions. We quote Mess Pork nominal at 17 25 @ $27 50 ₮ bbl. Mess Beef $16 ₮ bbl. Sales of Bacon shoulders at 7¾ @ 8 cents, sides at 8½ cents, and hams 10 @ 12½ cents ₮ lb.—Lard in bbls. 11½ cents, and in kegs 12½ cents ₮ lb. Butter in kegs 15 cents and roll 17 @ 20 cents ₮ lb, Cheese 10½ @ 11 cents ₮ lb.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1853.

Cotton.—Sales of 1,500 bales at steady rates.—Flour—Sales of 25,000 bbls at 6 37 @ $7 for State, and 6 87 @ $7 12½ for Western; sales of 700 bbls. Southern at $7 25. Wheat sales of 80,000 bushels at 1 56 for Western white and $1 61 for Genesee.—Corn—sales of 35,000 bushels at 83½c. for mixed, and 87c. for yellow. Pork—sales of 500 bbls at $17 for Mess, and 13 56 for prime. Beef—sales of 700 bbls. at $13 for Mess. Lard—sales of 150 bbls. at 12c.—Cotton—Sales of 600 bales at ¼c. decline. Coffee—sales of 300 bags at 11¼c. for Rio and 11¼ @ 11⅝c. for Java. Sugar—sales of 400 hhds. at 5¼c. for Cuba and 5¼c. for Orlgans. Molasses—sales of 200 bbls at 25c. for Cuba, and 30c. for Orleans. Turpentine—sales of 600 bbls. Crude at 4 87½ @ $5, and 300 bbls Spirits at 60 @ 60½c.

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAPER!! CHEAPEST!!!

W. S. BONNER,

OPPOSITE the Post Office, offers to the citizens of Wayne a choice assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Consisting of Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Homespuns, Kerseys, Blankets, Calicoes, Cashmeres, Mouselin D' Lanes, Handkerchiefs of all descriptions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes of all sorts and sizes, Umbrellas, Carpet bags, and every thing that can please the eye or protect the body. Also, a large assortment of

Groceries,

Consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Cheese, Crackers, Butter, Fish, Beef, Tongues, and every thing usually kept in the Family Grocery line. In this Department he has a select Stock of choice

Crockery,

Consisting of Plates, Cups and Saucers, Wash Bowls and Pitchers, and a neat assortment of Glass ware.

To complete his Stock and to supply every want of his old friends, the farmers, he offers them an assortment of articles of

Hardware,

Consisting of Spades, Shovels, Pots, Ovens, Fryingpans, Skillets, Andirons, Sadirons, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Buckets, &c., &c. Also a general assortment of House Carpenters' tools unequalled in the place, all of which he pledges himself to sell at the lowest Cash price.

Wm. S. Bonner lives near the corner
West Center and Chestnut sts.,
Where he sells his cheap goods,
Both to wear and for food.
Come, dress, and buy something to eat;
Come farmers, come tinkers, come tailors,
Come carpenters, sheriffs, and jailors;
Come lawyers, and doctors, and nailers,
To Bonner's Cheap Store—'tis a treat.

Goldsboro', Oct. 27, 1853. 27—tf.

UNION ACADEMY.

THE Fifth Session of this Academy will commence on Monday, Oct. 10, having engaged the services of E. D. Baker, A. B., for ten months, and the pupils will be entirely under his charge.

The course of instruction will be thorough and exact, and conducted, as far as practicable, with a view to the future pursuits of the students. The discipline will be strict and uniform, always enforced with a regard to the moral improvement of the pupils.

Scholars will be admitted at any period of the session, although it is desirable that they should attend as early in the Session as possible.

Tuition will be charged from the time of entrance, and no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.

TERMS OF TUITION FOR SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

The Junior Department including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.,	$ 6 00
English Grammar, Geography, &c.,	8 00
Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Linear and Perspective Drawing, &c.,	12 00
Latin, Greek and French Languages,	15 00

Board, including washing and fuel, may be obtained at $5 per month.

T. W. WHITLEY,
JAS. M. WHITLEY,
ELIJAH ATKINSON. } Trustees.

Johnston County, N. C. October 5th, 1853
27—tf.

NOTICE.

WILMINGTON, 15th October, 1853.

A DIVIDEND of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, for the last six months, has been declared, and will be paid to Stockholders on their legal representatives, on and after the 7th of November next,

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES S. GREEN, Sec'y.

☞ Papers that published notice of Annual Meeting, will please copy this. 37—tf.

GOLDSBORO'

RUG STORE.

UGHAN & MOORE, Druggists and Apothe-ries, Goldsboro. N. C., wish to impress upon inds of the citizens not only of Wayne County, e whole of this portion of the State, that they on hand, and are daily receiving one of the st and most select stocks of Drugs, Medicines, s, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that ver been offered for sale in N. Carolina. They attention to the following catalogue, which, gh imperfect in itself, will convey a faint idea eir assortment, viz:

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

s Acetic Acid	6 oz Elaterium (Clut.)
Benzoic "	20 Rolls Emp Adhesive
Citric "	All kinds of Extracts and Confections
z Hydrocyanic do	50 lbs Hoffman's Anodyne
arboy's Sulphuric do	10 " Fowler's Solution
do Nitric do	25 " Goulard's Ext Lead
do Muriatic do	10 " Iodine
bs Sulphuric Aether	10 " Iodide Potassae
Carboy's Spts Nitre	10 " Citrate Iron
Boxes Tartaric Acid	20 oz do do and Qui.
Carboy's Aqr Ammonia	20 " Lactate do
do Spts do	50 " Balsam Copaiba
lbs Carbonate do	100 " Quinine
" Liq Ammonia	10 doz Seidletz Powders
" Tartar Emetic	100 gals Castor Oil
" Pulv Antimonialis	100 " Flor Sulphur
" Golder Sulphurat do	10 bbls Glue
" Blue Mass	5 " Printer's Glue
" Sub Nit Bismuth	20 lbs Opium [Turky]
" Calomel [Opt]	Shakers Herbs
" Gum Camphor	50 " Gum Arabic
" Chloride Lime	25 " do Assafoetida
" Chloroform	1 Bale Senna Alix
" Peruvian Bark	

PATENT MEDICINES.

doz Mexican Mustang Linament	12 " Horseman's Hope
" Hoofland's German Bitters	12 " Carter's Spanish Mixture
	6 " Gray's Ointment
	10 " Green Mountain do
A large supply of Drs. Jayne's and Rose's Medicines kept constantly on hand	A large supply of Greafenberge Medicines
gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral	R. R. R. Remedies, and in fact almost every kind of Patent Medicine that can be called for.
doz Brown's Essence of Jam Ginger	

PAINTS, OILS, &C.

25 kegs Pure White Lead	50 " Chrom Green Dry and in Oil
99 " Extra do	50 " Crom Yellow do
40 " No 1 do	25 " Prussian Blue
25 " Zinc Paint	4 bbls Linseed Oil
1 bbl Drop Black	1 " Copal Varnish
1000 Yellow Ochre	10 cans Coach do
2 casks Spanish Brown	1 bbl Japan do
2 " Venetian Red	1 " Black do
5 kegs Red Lead	&c., &c., &c., &c.
5 " Litharge	
1100 lbs Putty	

GLASS WARE, &C.

50 gross Vials, assorted	125 boxes French and American Window Glass.
5 crates 3 hhds of Druggist's shop Furniture	

PERFUMERY, &C.

We have a very large assortment of Perfumery and Toilet articles, which we will sell very low.

We would say to all Physicians who wish to replenish their stock, that they may confidently rely upon getting the best of articles, as the whole of our assortment was purchased under the immediate supervision of the senior partner of the firm (who as a druggist, is second to none in the Stase) with especial reference to their *purity*, medicinal action, and adaptation to the purposes required, and also with the utmost regard to their meeting the approval of customers and consumers. Having said this much, we make our bow to the Public, whom we hope to be able to call a generous one.

AMARIAH B. VAUGHAN.
JOHN SWANN MOORE.

Golnsboro', Oct. 18, 1853. 25

FRESH ARRIVALS.

EDMUNDSON & BORDEN,

In the New Brick Building on Main street,

INVITE the attention of buyers to their unusually large and comprehensive assortment of

CHOICE GOODS,

comprising everything of Foreign and Domestic manufacture usually kept at the South, to wit: Silks, Cashmeres, Mouslines, Alpaccas, Merinos, French, English, and American Calicoes, Silk and Velvet Trimmings, for Dresses, &c.; Sup. Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hosiery of every size, variety, and description; Linen Sheetings, Table Cloths, and Towelling.

A very large assortment of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing, Hats and Caps.—Every description of Gentlemen's, Ladies' Youths', and Children's Bootees, Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., &c. Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

All of which, with numerous other articles, will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or the usual time of credit. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell low.

EDMUNDSON & BORDEN.

Goldsboro', Oct. 4, 1853. 25—

SECOND STOCK FOR FALL 1853.

THE undersigned are now receiving their SECOND STOCK of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, making their Stock larger than ever offered by them at this season, Consisting of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing,

To which they invite the attention of merchants of the Interior.

Orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be paid.

HALL & SACKETT.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1853. 24—tf

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

JAMES DAWSON,

Next door to POLLEY & HART,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

HAS just opened a large and general assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

ALL OF WHICH IS NEW, and was selected with the wish to give his customers satisfaction, EVERY PIECE having undergone a careful examination. Planters wishing family supplies, will find in our Stock the best styles of Negro Goods, Blankets, Housekeeping articles, &c., and Country Merchants, *wishing to set up*, will find it to their interest to give him a call, as he feels confident in saying that goods will be sold as low by him as by any Jobbing House at the North, for, from his long experience in the Dry Goods business, and purchasing exclusively for Cash, he thinks he can offer great inducements.

He has *one price only*, and that is marked in plain figures on every article, from which no deviation can be made. A child will be dealt with as fairly as a first rate judge. No article will be represented to be better than it really is, and he hopes, by strict and personal attention, and pursuing this straight forward and honorable course of dealing, to receive a share of public favor.

In requesting the attention of the Ladies to his most elegant supply of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Silks, &c., he would with great respect assure them, that no pains has been spared to select the richest, handsomest, and most fashionable styles, and he thinks he can please the most fastidious.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention, and when the selection is left to him, and he fails to please, the goods will be cheerfully taken back.

Having made arrangements to receive supplies weekly, through his agent in New-York, customers can rest assured of always finding the latest styles of New Goods, and at the very lowest prices. Nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit the confidence of his customers.

Please call before purchasing, and examine for yourselves.

Wilmington, Oct. 10, 1853. 25—

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch at this Office.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

IN hopes to merit a continuation of that liberal patronage which I have enjoyed for years at the hands of my fellow-citizens, I have purchased and received at my Establishment, a Select Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
For Gentlemen,

Which I am prepared to make up to order, in the most fashionable style, and on short notice.

My Stock was selected by myself in person, and comprises some of the finest Goods to be found in Baltimore, among which may be enumerated the following:

Superfine Black, Brown, Green, and Blue Broadcloths; Superfine Black Doeskin; Fancy and Plaid Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Drap-d'-Ete, Plain and Figured Satin, Silk, and Marseilles Vestings, Linens, Drills, Ducks, Suspenders, Drawers, Silk and Linen Shirts, Cravats, Scarfs, Buttons, Silks, Twists, READY MADE CLOTHES—the cheapest in the market, Trimmings of all colors and qualities, and every article necessary to complete the "full rig" of the gentleman.

The subscriber has in his employment as good workmen as can be found in the State, and hopes, by strict adherence to that course of honest industry which he is proud to say has characterized his past life, still to merit and receive the confidence and support of his friends and fellow-citizens. And he does express the hope, that the time is coming when the HOME MECHANIC will merit and receive a more liberal share of Home patronage.

S. D. PHILLIPS.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—

MEDICINES WORTHY A PLACE IN ALL FAMILIES,

Being Prepared by a Regular Graduate and Physician of thirty years Experience.

DR. J. S. ROSE is an Honorary Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and graduated in 1820, from the University of Pennsylvania, under the guidance of the truly eminent Professors Physic, Chapman, Gibson, Coxe, James and Hare—names celebrated for Medical Science.

Being solicited by thousands of his patients to put up his Preparations, he now offers to the public, as the results of his experience for the last thirty years, the following valuable Family Medicines, *each one suited to a specific disease:*

FOR ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.—*Dr. J. S. Rose's Nervous and Invigorating Cordial.—The greatest Discovery in Medical Science!*—This astonishing Preparation for raising any weak constitution, debilitated by care, labor, study or disease, acts like a charm. It gives strength and appetite, and possesses great invigorating properties.

For Heart Disease, all Nervous Affections, Flatulence, Heart Burn, Restlessness, Numbness, Neuralgia, raising the spirits, and giving power to the whole system, it is almost miraculous in its effects. 50 cts. a bottle.

THE GREAT PAIN CURER.—*Do you suffer with any Pain?*—If you do you will find immediate relief by using *Dr. ROSE'S PAIN CURER.* It is the only preparation which cures, almost instantly, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, from Colds Pains in the Side, Back or Limbs; Face, Ear, or Tooth Ache; Stomach or Bowels, Side or Back; Stiff Neck, Bruises, Corns, and Chilblains. Wherever you have pain, use the Pain Curer. Safe to all ages, price 12½, 25, and 50 cent bottles.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—*The Best Cough Syrup in the World.*—There are many *COUGH SYRUPS* which are mere palliatives. Dr. Rose's celebrated *EXPECTORANT* or *COUGH SYRUP* not only relieves the worst cough, but it allays all irritation of the Lungs or Throat, subdues any Brenchial affection, cures the Asthma, and is decidedly the best preparation for Consumption and all Lung diseases known. In bottles at 50 cts. and One Dollar.

FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—This distressing and frequently dangerous complaint yields and is cured by Dr. *ROSE'S celebrated WHOOPING COUGH SYRUP.* It allays the cough, and prevents inflammation and dropsy on the chest. It frequently cures in one week, and gives instant relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

CHILDREN are also liable to Croup, which dangerous complaint yields immediately to Dr. J. S. Rose's never failing *CROUP SYRUP.* Price Twenty-five cents.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR CHILLS AND FEVERS, AND GENERAL DEBILITY.—*Dr. Rose's Fever and Ague Tonic.*—The ague being the most common form of disease, and indeed the forerunner of most if not all other diseases, demands for its radical cure a remedy which has been well tested, possessing full power to eradicate disease and strengthen the constitution. This mixture, having never failed in a single case, is pronounced by thousands to be that remedy. Price fifty cents.

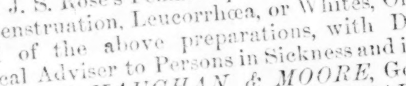
THE ONLY CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT AND INDIGESTION.—Thousands have been cured of the above complaints, and tens of thousands more can be cured, if they will take *Dr. J. S. ROSE'S DYSPEPTIC COMPOUND, and his ANTI-BILLIOUS or RAIL-ROAD PILLS.* The Dyspeptic Compound acts directly on the Liver and Stomach, whilst the Pills carry off all secretions, keeping the bowels open and regular, also giving strength and appetite. These medicines contain no Calomel or Mercury in any form but possess great tonic, alterative, stomach and liver compounds, which never injure, but always improve the constitution, as thousands can testify.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—Dr. J. S. Rose's Golden Pills, for Falling of the Womb, Female Weakness, Debility, and Relaxation, Fifty cents.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Female Specific, a remedy for painful Menstruation, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, One Dollar.

All of the above preparations, with Dr. Rose's Medical Adviser to Persons in Sickness and in Health, to be had of *VAUGHAN & MOORE*, Goldsboro'; *McNAIR & BAKER*, Tarboro'; *S. J. HINSDALE*, Fayetteville; *I. DISOSWAY*, Newberne, and of Dealers generally throughout the State.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—y.



THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, will be held in Wilmington, on the 2d Thursday, being the 10th day of November next.

JAMES S. GREEN, Sec'y.
26—tm.

Oct. 13, 1853.

MECHANICS, INVENTORS, AND MANUFACTURERS.

$450 In Splendid Prizes. $450

VOLUME IX. of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN commences on the 17th of September. It is chiefly devoted to the advancement of the interests of Mechanics, Inventors, Manufacturers, and Farmers, by the diffusion of useful knowledge upon these important branches. It is edited by men practically skilled in the arts and sciences, and is widely regarded as a sound and able journal. Nearly all the Valuable Pasents which issue weekly from the Patent Office are illustrated with Engravings, and the Claims of all the Patents are published in its columns: thus making the paper a perfect Scientific and Mechanical Encyclopedia for future as well as present reference. The Scientific American is very extensively circulated—its circulation in the lest volume exceeding 18,000 copies per week. It is in form for binding; each volume contains several hundred engravings and over four hundred pages of reading matter, with an Index. The practical receipts alone are worth to any family much more than the subscription price.

The publishers offer the following valuable prizes for the largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st January next:—$100 will be given for the largest list; 75 for the second; 50 for the third; 45 for the fourth; 40 for the fifth; 35 for the sixth; 30 for the seventh; 25 for the eighth; 20 for the ninth; 15 for the tenth; 10 for the eleventh; and $5 for twelfth. The cash will be paid to the order of the successful competitor, immediately after January 1st, 1854.

TERMS:—One copy one year, $2; one copy six months, $1; five copies six months, $4; ten copies six months $8; ten copies twelve months, $15; fifteen copies twelve months, $22; twenty copies 12 months, $28 in advance.

Southern and Western money taken for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed, post-paid, to MUNN & Co., 128 Fulton-street, N. Y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid harboring my bound girl SUSAN, as the law will be enforced against all such. Susan ran away on Saturday evening last, the 10th inst.; she is a bright mulatto, about 13 years old, and may try to pass for white. I expect she is making towards Raleigh.

WM. M'LEOD.

Goldsboro', Sept. 14, 1853.

AMARIAH B. VAUGHAN. JOHN SWANN MOORE.

VAUGHAN & MOORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Dye-Stuffs;

FRENCH & AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, &c., &c., &c.,

Corner of West Centre and Chesnut-sts.,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Goldsboro', Aug. 30, 1853. 19—

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

LENDID STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING!!

B. H. STAMMIRE has just returned from Baltimore, where he laid in a supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

which cannot be surpassed in the State of North-Carolina, as regards style and workmanship, it having been purchased of Messrs. Hopkins & Fairchild, of Baltimore, a house well known in the South, and one not inferior to any in the United States.

My Stock consists of Dress, Frock, and Saque Coats, of all colors and qualities; a great variety of Pantaloons, from the finest to a very common article; Vests of all kinds; Shirts, Drawers, and Collars; Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, and Opera Ties; Socks, Gloves, Hats, Boots, Embroidered Slippers, Carpet Bags, &c.

I hope the gentlemen of Wayne and the adjoining Counties will call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. I flatter myself that I can sell them the most Fashionable Goods, on as reasonable terms as they can purchase in any Southern market.

B. H. STAMMIRE.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 1—

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

M. E. KENNEDY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that he has located himself in Goldsboro' for an unlimited period, in Odd Fellows' Hall, where he will be pleased to see all who desire Likenesses of themselves, children, or friends. His Pictures are taken in the latest and most approved style, and he flatters himself he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a sitting. Call and see specimens.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—tf.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his Plantation, containing nearly 700 acres, about 400 of which are under cultivation. The most of it is level, easy of culture, and susceptible of a high state of improvement. A comfortable Dwelling and Out Houses, an excellent Garden, and two wells of good water, are on the premises.

The productiveness and location of this land (lying 5 miles south of Goldsboro', and 1½ miles distant from Neuse River and the W. and R. Railroad) render it a most desirable residence.

I would like to sell this Land and the Negroes on it to the same individual. Terms accommodating.

JOHN C. SLOCUMB.

Oak Forest, Wayne Co., Oct. 19, 1853. 26—2m.

Competition is the Life of Trade.

GOLDSBORO'

CONFECTIONARY & GROCERY STORE.

E. B. WOOD,

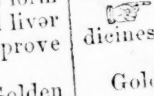
RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Goldsboro' and surrounding country, for the liberal share of patronage heretofore extended to him, and announces that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now receiving a choice lot of Confectionary, Groceries, and other articles. The following comprises a part of his stock:

Groceries.

Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Green Tea, Black Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Pickles, Preserves, Flour, Meal, Butter Crackers, Butter, Lard, Yeast Powders, Saleratus, Salt, Pickled Herrings, Scotch Herrings, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Candies, Soaps, Starch, Matches, &c.

Confectionaries.

A choice and well selected assortment of Candies, of the finest flavor. Dried Figs, Almonds, English Walnuts, Filberts, Butter Nuts, Cocoa Nuts, &c., &c.



E. B. W. still carries on his *SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY* in connexion with the above business. He has a selection of STOCK for the manufacture of Harness and other articles in his line of business, which cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the State.—His work is also made durable, and is warranted and no mistake. Give him a trial.

☞ Agent for the sale of Dr. Keeler's Family Medicines. Also, for Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

E. B. W.
26—tf.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853.

GRISWOLD & COBB,

(*Successors to GREGORY & GRISWOLD,*)

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Wayne and the surrounding country, that they are daily receiving from the Northern markets their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

of every variety and style,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every style and price.

Bonnets, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,

and, in fact, almost every article usually called for in a retail store.

They invite the community to call and examine their stock before they purchase, feeling confident it will be to their advantage to do so. They take pleasure in exhibiting their Goods—do not grumble if they don't purchase after examining them.

They will give the Highest Market Price for Produce, and sell as low as any other establishment in the place, for CASH, or good responsible credit.

The senior partner of this Firm, duly thankful for the liberal patronage which the *old establishment* received at the hands of a generous public, sincerely hopes that his numerous friends and customers will still find it to their interest to give him a call, assuring them that they shall always be treated with the same generous courtesy and fair dealing as heretofore.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—

MORE NEW GOODS! GREAT BARGAINS!

HENRY STROUSE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Goldsboro and the adjoining country, that he has just returned from the Northern cities, and is now receiving at his Store, one door North of Washington & Andrews, a very large and complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, Mousline Delaines, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Ginghams; a choice lot of Prints, also, a fine assortment of Jaconet, Swiss, and Checked Muslins; Bobbinet, Lace, and Edgings; a large assortment of Domestics, bleached and unbleached. Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Counterpanes, Table Cloths, &c., &c. A choice lot of Silk Bonnets. Also, a very large stock of

Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing,

Over, Frock, Sack, and Dress Coats; a fine lot of Cloaks, Pants, and Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, UMBRELLAS, TRAVELLING BAGS, CARPETING, &c., &c.

The above Goods will be sold, for Cash, as low as they can be bought at any market in the State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore extended by a discerning public, the subscriber returns his acknowledgements, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—

NO EXCUSE FOR BAD BREAD.—One gross Babbett's Celebrated Yeast Powders. Call and get a box at

VAUGHAN & MOO...

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Goldsboro', October 1st, 1853.

A.	Johnson, Martin.
Alston, W.F.	Johnson, Joseph H.
B.	Johson, B. F.
Brower, J. F.	**K.**
Bellamy, Dr. J. D.	Keaton, George W.
Brown, W. H.	**L.**
Barbour, W. F.	Lindsey, Lewis,
C.	Letton, John J,
Cooper, O.	**M.**
Collins, John,	Musgrave, Emily,
Cary, Sirus.	McLean, John M.
Collyer, David T.	McLean, David.
Creamer, Frederick.	Morgan, Jesse.
Collier, George.	McConnel, W. J.
D.	**O. & P.**
Donell, William A.	O'Hagan, John.
Davis, Bartley.	Osmonds, T. C. & G. G.
Disoway, J.	Pollock.
Dudley, Henry.	Poindexter, J. J. 6
Dishman, A. B.	Penders, Michael.
E.	Pervis, John.
Exum, William.	Priel, James.
Edwards, J. W.	Pennington, B.
Everette, J. M.	Page & Jones.
Eckles, James D.	**R.**
Editor New Era.	Ray, James M.
F.	Ray, Moses.
Flowers, Asher.	Rabinson.
Flowers, Benj.	Robenson, J. F. 2
Fitzpatrick, Francis, 2	Raves, William.
G.	Robinson, William.
Guilick & Richardson, 2	Runyon, B.
Green, Richard.	**S.**
Guion, A. H.	Sasser, Henry,
Griffin, Jennett,	Smith, W. T.
Gorrell, Ralph. 3	Smith, Dr. D. O.
Gardner, F.	Sasser, A. L.
Godwin, W. C.	Sauls, William.
Greenfield, C.	Suggs, James H.
Galloway, Andrew J. 2	Sheets, Frederick.
Garress, Sarah.	Searle, A. C.
Gilmer, John A.	Small, Archibald.
Gallaher.	**T.**
H.	Taylor, L. H.
Harris, Whitney.	Taylor, Nancy.
Hagins, John.	Tompkins, John F.
Hartsfield, Thomas L.	**U.**
Hatch, Joseph R.	Underwood & Roberts.
Houston, J. P.	Underhill & Lyon.
Hersman, J.	Uzzell, Rebecca.
Hancock, Wm.	Uzzell, Mathew.
Hays, Charles,	Uzzell, John M.
Harlow & Abrams, 2	**V. & W.**
Howell, Poley.	Vohook, Robert. 2
Hamons, Tempy.	Wray, James M.
Hines, Elizabeth,	Worrell, Susan P.
Herring, Wm. A.	Williams, W. A.
J.	Wiggs, Arthur.
Jones, James D.	Ward, William.
Jonston, E.	

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

JOHN TAYLOR, P. M.

Goldsbo ro', Oct., 1853. 26—3t.

JUST RECEIVED—
100 ounces Sulphate Quinine,
10 do Ferriet Quinine Citras,
6 do Sulphate Morphine.
4 do Acetate do
4 do Valorianate do
2 do Veratria,
20 do Iron by Hydrogen,
50 pounds Blue Mass,
35 do Colomel, (Opt.,)
10 do Syrup Iodide Iron, (P. & W.'s)

All of which will be sold low, by

VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Apothecaries and Druggists.

Goldsboro', Aug. 29, 1853. 19—

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Tracts of Land, viz:

A TRACT ON MILL CREEK,

in Johnston County, near the Sampson County line, containing 837 acres, adjoining the lands of John Eason, Wi liam Eldridge, and others. There is a good Framed Dwelling. Well of good water, and all necessary Out-buildings, on the premises, and about Two Hundred acres of land in a state for cultivation. It is believed that this plantation will compare favorably, in point of fertility, with any upland in that section of country. Also,

A TRACT LYING ON LITTLE RIVER, Wayne County, containing about 670 acres. This tract is within 6 miles of Goldsboro', well timbered, and about One Hundred acres in a state for cultivation. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at Goldsboro'. Terms made easy.

J. J. HOOKS.

Goldsboro', Sept. 20, 1853. 22—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE TRACT, of 112 acres, lying one mile west of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, seven miles north of Goldsboro', and two miles south of Pikeville. The land is of a very good quality to improve, and already in a good state of cultivation.—There are good common buildings on the premises, and several large MARL BEDS, very easy to come at, within two and three feet of the top of the ground.

ANOTHER TRACT, containing 92 acres, about two miles off, of good Turpentine and Timber land—there are already 8,000 boxes cut.

The subscriber will sell both tracts together, or separately, or will rent for ten years.

Persons wishing to buy will receive all necessary information on application, personally or by letter, to the proprietor.

BARCHIS H. BRADBURY.

Wayne County, Oct. 4, 1853. 24—1m.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

S. W. WHITAKER

HAS just returned from the Northern Cities, and is now receiving a large and varied assortment of articles comprised under the above heads.

Truly grateful for past favors, he can only promise his utmost endeavors to merit a continuance.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1853. 25—6t.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

To be received as a pupil of this Institution, the applicant must sustain an unexceptionable character.

In no case will any one be admitted who does not present the Treasurer's receipt for at least one session in advance.

The Treasurer is not authorized to receive payment for tuition, unless first presented with a certificate of admission, signed by one of the Heads of Departments.

Pupils, on admission, will be examined by one of the Heads of Departments, and assigned to such classes as their proficiency shall warrant.

Students will be charged from the date of entrance to the end of the session. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness or death, nor will any money be refunded in case of expulsion or voluntary withdrawal.

The pleasant location and neat arrangement of the buildings, added to the acknowledged salubrity of Goldsboro', and the high reputation of the President, as an instructor and disciplinarian, will, it is hoped, secure to this infant institution a patronage and support commensurate with its merits, and the wants of the community.

☞ Printed catalogues will be prepared at an early day, giving, in detail, the studies pursued and the regulations adopted, and will be forwarded to applicants free of postage.

JOHN A. GREEN, Secretary.

Goldsboro', June 22, 1853. 9—

LADIES, if you want a beautiful white complexion, call at Vaughan & Moore's, and get a cake of Bazin's Nymph Soap. It removes Freckles, Sun Burn, Tan, &c. Give it a trial.

Goldsboro, O'ct. 4. 24—

HAIR DYE.

Do you admire the raven's wing,
To suit your wish I'm just the thing;
But not to write a lengthy puff,
To give Black Hair I'm just the stuff.
Apply it when you go to bed,
Next morn you'll scarcely know your head,
And when with joy you rise next morn,
You'll give your thanks to Moore & Vaughan.

We have on hand a large lot of Hair Dye, which we warrant to turn Gray or Red Hair to a fine Glossy Black. All of you who have Gray Hair or RED WHISKERS, will please call and have them Dyed, at VAUGHAN & MOORE'S.

Goldsboro, Oct. 4. 24—

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will pay a suitable Reward for sufficient evidence to convict any person or persons of cutting timber, without permission, or pillaging in any way, on their Lands in Sampson County.

L. WHITFIELD,
A. WHITFIELD,
WM. B. WHITFIELD.

Whitehall, Nov. 16, 1852. 30—

Transient and Permanent Boarding.

THE Subscriber having rented that large and commodious House, on the

Corner of Front and Market Streets,

known as the "LONDON HOUSE," has had it thoroughly cleansed and painted throughout, and refitted in a handsome and comfortable manner, for the reception of Permanent and Transient Boarders. His Table will always be supplied with the best which this market affords, and no effort will be spared calculated to contribute to the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with their patronage, which he respectfully solicits.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

Wilmington, May 5, 1852. 2—

J. M. ROBINSON,



Importer and Wholsale Dealer in all kinds of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Iron Axle-trees, Mill and Cross-cut Saws, Cast Steel Hoes, Iron, Steel, Hoop-Iron, Truss-Hoops, Rivets, &c., &c.

His Stock is now very full and complete, with many additions of new and useful articles in the Housekeeping line.

Merchants who are disposed to patronize Southern establishments, are guaranteed all articles in his line as low as they can be procured North.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 28, 1852. 23—

JOHN A. PARKER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PAINTS, OILS, AND GLASS, kept always on hand.

ALSO,

Blake's Fire-Proof Paint,

AND

Mineral Composition Fire-Proof Paint.

☞ All orders punctually attended to.

Wilmington, May, 1852. 2—y.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Copartnership under the style and firm of McCONNELL & TOWNSHEND, for the purpose of furnishing WOOD-GAS LIGHT throughout the United States of America, by virtue of a Patent granted to Dr. Wm. P. McConnell, for the purpose of generating Gas, and the production of Tar, Coal, &c.

WM. P. McCONNELL,
WM. L. S. TOWNSHEND.
8—tf.

Wilmington, May 26, 1853.

HILLFIELD ACADEMY.

JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C.

THE FIFTH SESSION of this Institution commenced on Monday the 27th of June, under the charge of S. A. O'DANIEL, A. B.

This Institution is situated in a healthy and beautiful section of the Country. Good board can be had with families of true moral worth, for $5 00 per month, free of extra charges.

TUITION PER SESSION,

For English branches from	$8 to $12,00
" Latin and Greek	$15,00

A. G. POWELL, } Trustees.
BRYAN SMITH, }
10—6t.

June 24, 1853.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—A good supply of all kinds. For sale by

VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists.

Goldsboro', Sept. 6,

GRAY'S OINTMENT.—A large lot of Gray's Invaluable Ointment. For sale by

VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Druggists.

Goldsboro', Oct. 4, '53.

GREEN AND BLACK TEA.—
1 Chest of Delicious Young Hyson,
1 do. Superior Oolong Black Tea,
For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE, Druggists.

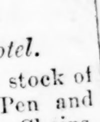
Goldsboro', Sept. 6.

WINDOW GLASS.
125 Boxes French and American Window Glass, just received and for sale by

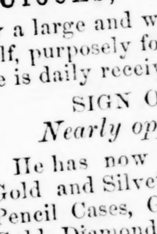
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Druggists and Chemists.
19—

Goldsboro, Aug. 2, 1853.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY!
SPRING SUPPLY.



THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his numerous friends and customers, that he has greatly increased his former stock of



Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry,

by a large and well assorted supply, selected by himself, purposely for the SPRING TRADE, all of which he is daily receiving, at the

SIGN OF THE "GOLD WATCH,"
Nearly opposite Mrs. Griswold's Hotel.

He has now on hand a large and select stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, Gold Breast, Guard, and Fob Chains, Gold Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Guard and Fob Keys, Gold Sleeve and Breast Buttons, Gold Bracelets and Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Thimbles and Spectacles, beautiful Fans, inlaid with pearl—a new and rich pattern; Pen and Pocket Knives of superior quality, Porte Monnaies, &c., &c.

It is his aim to extend his patronage solely by personal attention to his business and punctually to his engagements, and he will therefore endeavor to do his work in such a way as will satisfy his customers, maintain his reputation, and secure for him the friendship and esteem of all his patrons.

W. SEYMOUR.
44—

Goldsboro', March, 1853.

CIRCULAR SAWS.

THE subscriber has just completed his arrangements for supplying the best CIRCULAR SAWS made, and for keeping a stock on hand of all sizes, up to 60 inches.

Every Saw warranted, and sold at Manufacturer's prices.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Wilmington, June 13, 1853. 8—tf.

JOS. W. GLASS,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

AT MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL.

October 4, 1853. 24—

GEO. V. STRONG,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Office immediately in the rear of Dr. Dewey's, and opposite Mrs. Borden's Hotel. 3—

May 12, 1853.

S. W. WHITAKER,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Wilmington, N. C.,

Keeps on hand all the latest publications out; also, standard Literary, and School Books, Blank Books, Fancy Articles, Globes, the popular periodicals, &c.

Market street, nearly opposite the Carolina Hotel.

Wilmington, June 15, 1853. 8—tf.

CAROLINA HOTEL.

Partnership Notice.

R. B. WOOD, Proprietor, has this day associated with, in the Hotel business, NATHANIEL B. VINCENT. Thankful for past favors, by strict attention to business, we hope for a continuance of the same.

R. B. WOOD,
N. B. VINCENT.
8—tf

June 1, 1853.

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE SUMMER SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 30th inst., under the superintendence of William Robinson, Esq., who has been elected President, and who is at present putting forth every exertion to procure a competent Board of Teachers. In this he has already, in part, succeeded, and hopes, at an early day, to be able to announce the number of teachers complete.

The Institution is divided into three departments—Primary, Academical, and Collegiate—the latter of which is designed solely for the education and training of teachers, while the Academic is intended as a School where boys will be prepared to enter our own University, or other Colleges throughout the country; the Primary Department, as a mere Juvenile School, and as preparatory to the Academic.

In each of these several Departments a Male and Female School will be kept—in separate and distinct parts of the building, and under separate and distinct teachers, with the exception of the President, who will superintend in both Departments, and afford such instruction as may be in his power.

As a part of the internal regulations of the Institution, the Male Departments will open and dismiss 15 minutes earlier than the Female Departments.

In the Collegiate Departments, Male and Female, unusual facilities will be afforded to those who may wish to become teachers. At each Annual Commencement, two males and two females will be admitted to free tuition, upon certain qualifications, hereafter to be prescribed. Application for admission to be made to the President, and to be decided on by the Trustees.

GOLDSBORO' BOOK STORE.



JUST received, at the Goldsboro' Book Store, and ready for sale, the following list of

BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND MUSIC.

Large Family Bibles, prices ranging from $15 to $1,25; Methodist Hymn Books, Baptist and Presbyterian Hymn Books; Episcopal Prayer Books; large lot of Books from the American Tract and Bible Society.

Miscellaneous Books.

Life here and there; Thrilling Adventures by land and sea, by Bryan; Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean, by Willis; Pencilings by the Way; Rural Letters; People I have met; Hurry-Graphs; Home Life in Germany; Wild Jack, by Mrs. Hentz; Anecdotes of Steam Boats and Rail Roads, by an Old Man; City and Country Life, by Mrs. Mary Ide Torrey; Life Pictures, by T. S. Arthur; Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Port Folio; Tales of the South; The Hair of Wycherly, by Graysar; Sword and Distaff; Wild Scenes in Kentucky; Romance of the Forum; Lyra, by Alice Carey; Walter Lorimer; Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair; Eclipse of Faith; Fountain of Life; Method of Grace; Knocking at the Door, by Rev. John Flave; Memoir of Mary L. Ware; Life of Andrew Jackson; Life of Marion; Life of Lafayette; Life of Napoleon; French Revolution; The Scholar, the Gipsy and the Priest; Last Leaves of American History; and many others too tedious to name.

School Books.

Anthon's Sallust; Kaltschmidt's Latin Dictionary; Donegan's Lexicon; Bullion's Latin Grammar and Reader; Andrew's Latin Lessons; Wilson's Greek Testament; Smart's Translation of Horace; Entick's Latin Dictionary; Davie's Legendre; Surveying; Bourdon's Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry; Algebra; Parker's Philosophy; Parker's Series of Readers.

Scholar's Companion; Fulton's and Eastman's Book Keeping; Willard's Universal History; Familiar Science; Perkin's Algebra; Chambers Elements of Drawing; Chamber's Philosophy; Chamber's Chemistry; Chamber's Zoology, &c. Northend's Dialogues and Speaker; Theodore Thinker's First Lessons in Botany; Webster's Dictionary (unabridged); Webster's Royal Octavo; Clark's English Grammar; Smith's Grammar; Webster's and Walker's school Dictionary, Youths Manual of Geography, new work; Smiths arithmetic; Davises Arithmetic; Perkins Practical Arithmetic; Greenleaf Arithmetic; Parkers first, second, third, fourth and fifth readers; Towns, Websters, Prices, Towers and Cobbs Speller; William's Travelers Guide through the United States; Scribners Ready Reckoner; Smiths, Morses and Olneys Geography and Atlas.

Stationary.

Foolscap paper, White and Blue; Bill paper, Broad and Long; Ink, from ounce bottles up to quarts, Ink-stands of all qualities; Buff and White Envelopes; Slates and Pencils; Letter Paper of all descriptions; Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, (bound,) Pass Books, Waters, Copy Books, Pens, Note paper and Envelopes.

Musical Instruments.

Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines, Accordeons, Clarionets, Flutes, Fifes, Flageolettes.—Also, a large lot of Music on hand—Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Songs, &c., &c., &c.

J. R. WHITAKER, *Agent.*

Goldsboro', July 28, 1853. 14—

BUTT & GRANBERY.

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 9 Campbell's Wharf,
NORFOLK, VA.,

HAVE on hand (and are constantly receiving additions to their Stock) Porto Rico, New Orleans, and Cuba Sugars; Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, and Clarified Brown and White Sugars; New Orleans, Porto Rico, and Cuba Molasses; G. A. and Blown Salt; Rio, Maracaibo, Laguayra, Manilla, and Old Government Java Coffee; Roe and Gross Herrings; Adamantine, Tallow and Sperm Candles; Rice; Nutmegs; Cloves; Alspice; Mace; Segars; Tobacco; Starch; Pepper; Western Sides and Shoulders; Flour; Nails; Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines; O. L. D. Brandy; Schiedam Gin; Rectified and Old Rye Whiskey; Swan Gin; N. E. Rum; Wild Cherry Brandy; Old W. I. Rum; Old Apple Brandy, &c., &c., &c.

July 21, 1853. 13—

DR. M. D. CRATON,

WOULD inform the citizens of Wayne that he has permanently located himself in the town of Goldsboro'. Having been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for the last three years in the South West, and from his previous, almost entire success, he is led to hope he may receive a liberal share of the public patronage. He may be found at all times at his office, opposite Dr. Davis', during the day, and at the residence of Mr. Stammire at night, when not professionally engaged.

20—tf.

PATENT MEDICINES.

1 Gross Hoofland's German Bitters,
1 do Brown's Ess. Jam. Ginger
1 1-2 do Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
50 Doz Mexican Mustang Liniment
10 do Carter's Spanish Mixture,
6 do McMun's Elixir Opium,

All of Dr. J. S. Rose's popular Medicines. Call and get an Almanac gratis. For sale by

VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Druggists.

Goldsboro', Aug. 29, 1853. 19—

TO PAINTERS.—

25	Kegs	Zinc White,
2	Casks	Spanish Brown,
2	do	Venetian Red,
3	Kegs	Red Lead,
2	do	Lar hag,
1000	lbs.	Yellow Ochre,
100	do	Turkey Umber,
1	Bbl.	Japan Varnish,
1	do	Coach, do
1	do	Copal, do

A large assortment of brushes of all kinds, for sale very low by

VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Chemists and Druggists.

Goldsboro', Aug. 30, 1853. 19—

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—We are in receipt of one of the largest and most extensive assortments of Perfumery and Fancy Articles ever brought to N. C. All of which will be sold very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE. Druggists.

Goldsboro', Aug. 29, 1853. 19—

A LARGE supply of Castor Oil, Cream of Tartar, Cooking Soda, Pink Root, Sulphur, Salt Petre, Nutmegs, Mace, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Annatto, Camphire, Cinnamon, &c. For sale very low by

VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists.

Goldsboro', Oct 4, '53.

Selected Tale.

A THRILLING TALE.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

It happened several years ago, that I was traversing the Highlands, along with a much beloved, but now departed friend: one of the true men of the old school; one who was rich in classical and legendary lore, but still more in sterling and moral virtues. For it has been my lot to possess friends and companions from whom I was ever gaining, till my store has become somewhat bulky. Alas! there are so many deserters from the corps by this time, who shall no more return, that I wish to cherish the pursuasion, that to be gone and be with them, will be far better. My friend and I were among the thickly strewn mountains and ragged rocks of the wildest branch of the Highlands, where there is a remarkable natural ravine which we visited and explored. It is, rather than a ravine, a fearful pit or dungeon, descending deep among the yawning rocks. It is as if a volcano had boiled there, but in course of time spouted out all its lava, forming strange adjacent peaks all around; this leaving the furnace or crater dry and empty. It is a terrific throat, wide open, on the very edge of which one may stand and look down to the very bottom.

There is a mode of descent into its depths which visitors may command. This is by means of rope and windlass as it were into a coal pit, which are fixed and worked from a prominent brow of the highest frowning peak. To the main rope a machine is attached, called a cradle, by four shorter cords, that tie to its distinct corners. He that descends takes his stand or seat in the cradle, within the stretch of the four diverging cords that meet his head.

A rough old Highland presided at the windlass, who appointed my friend first to go down. Ere the cradle came up for me again, a presentment of some horrid accident about to happen to one of us began to take hold of my nature, and I could not resist inquiring if all was right with my friend below. "Hoo, surely," was the answer. "And the cradle will be for you in a minute; ye are as heavy as twao' him." "Is the rope frail?" "No very rotten arva; the last one was *rottener afore its brak, an' let a man fa,*" wa's *the alarming reply?*" "Was he *killed, say you?*" "*Killed! though he had a hundred lives, he wad hae been killed; he was smashed to pieces, down on yonder jagged rock,*" *quoth the hard-hearted Celt.* I now examined the rope, and it appeared much worn and to be old. "How old is it?" inquired I. Just five years auld; the last was a month aulder afore it brak," was his next piece of fantalizing information. With some irritation of manner I put it to him, why a new one had not been provided before any risk could attend a descent, and to make things wo s, he provokingly announced, "We are to get a new ane the morn; ye'll likely be ast to try the auld."

But already the cradle waited for me to step into it. I could not disappoint my companion by not doing as he did; and ashamed to seem to hesitate before the hardy Highlander, at once took my seat. It was perhaps to encourage me, that he said, as he let me off, "A far heavier man than you gaed down yesterday."—"Then he strained the rope," cried I; but it was too late to return, and after all I got safe down. The sun shone brightly, and made every intricacy, even in the deep crater, clear and open to the eye. The floor might allow a hundred and fifty people to stand on it at once, and consists of a fine sand that sparkles with pebbles, which have dropt from the surrounding and impending rocks. The faces of these rocks is also gemmed by thousands of the same sort, that glittered beautifully in the sunbeam; all which has naturally suggested the idea of a work of enchantment, for it is called the Fairy's Palace. But I confess, though a palace, it had few attractions for me, for besides the disheartenings the Highlander filled me with, ere my descent, my friend, now that I was down, though without any mischievous intent, crowned my fears, by giving with startling effect, the following narative: "A young man once ascended from this, but when he came to the top, he incautiously stood bolt upright in the cradle, and then a moment ere it was landed, being impatient to get out of it, he made an adventurous leap, for the breast of the rock. But the cradle being still pendent in the air, without a stay, fled back on the impluse of his spring, and fearful to think, let him fall between it and the landing place." "Horrible! most horrible!" was my natural exclamation. "But," continued my friend, "keep ye your seat on the cradle till it be firmly landed on the rock, and all will be safe." He ascended, and I prepared to follow.

I thought of the young man's leap and fall; I figured to myself the spot where he alighted and the rebound he made when he met the ground never more to rise. And as I took my seat, my limbs smote one another, and my teeth chattered with terror. When I descended I kept my eyes bent downwards, and was encouraged the nearer I got to the bottom. But on my ascent I looked all the while upwards, I was tremblingly alive to the fact, that I was getting into higher danger. I held the spread cords as with the grip of death, never moving my eyes from the blackened creaking main rope. "There! there it goes!" I grasped the words, for did I not first see one ply of the triple-twisted line snap asunder as it happened to couch a pointed piece of granite? And when cut out and liberated, did the ply not untwist and curl away from its coils? Did I not see another ply immediately follow in the same manner, leaving my life to the last brittle thread, which also began to grow attenuated, and to draw so fine, that it could not long have borne its own weight? I was speechless: the world whirled round, I became sightless, and when within one short foot of being landed I fell!—I fell into the grasp of my friend, who seeing me about to tumble out of the cradle from stupor, opportunely snatched and swung me, cradle and all, upon the rock. When strength returned I ran from the edge of the precipice, still in the utmost trepidation, shaking fearfully, and giving unintelligible utterance to the agony of my awe-struck soul. And if my hair did not undergo an immediate change of color, I was not without such an apprehension: for certainly it stood on end during my ascent from the floor of the Fairy's Palace.

The Lion.—A few days ago at Hylton's Menagerie, in Glasgow, a mischievous urchin, after teasing the African lion, punctured his nose with a needle. The beast, feeling the smart, bounded against the iron bars of the enclosure, and drove the needle further in. The keeper, Macomo, who was unaware of what had occurred, went into the den for the purpose of exhibiting its performance, but fortunately discerned the eye of the needle in the lion's olfactory nerve. The lion seemed to supplicate, and Macomo, with great courage, extracted the needle, upon which the king of the forest, relieved from the pain, fondled him with all the affection of a spaniel.—*Scotch Paper.*

THE "NEW ERA" BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.



HAVING lately received a full supply of JOB PRINTING MATERIALS, of the newest and most fashionable styles, we are now prepared to do all kinds of

Book, Job, and Fancy Printing,

in a style inferior to none in the State, and at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Particular attention will be paid to

Bronze and Fancy Colored Printing,

And no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

ROBINSON, MURPHY & CO.

LOOK HERE!

The Greatest Patent of the Age!

LEATHER TANNED WITHOUT BARK!

Recently Patented by Dr. D. Kennedy.

THE subscriber most respectfully solicits the attention of all concerned in the Leather business, and the public generally, to this valuable improvement in the art of Tanning. By it a saving is effected of one-half in the expense, compared with the old process, by the use of Bark. The operation is performed in about one-fourth of the time. In the cost of the material there is a saving of fully one-half, and the same with regard to labor. But above all, it great advantages exist in this: the immensity of room required in the old process is almost entirely dispensed with, with a saving of capital amounting to more than half.

Further information on this subject, and specimens of all kinds of leather, and abundant testimony to the advantages of the process, may be obtained by calling on me, or H. R. Smeltzer, Agent, who will be in Goldsboro' in a few days, where he will remain for a short time, to dispose of rights on the most reasonable terms. Please call and make an examination of this great improvement.

DR. D. KENNEDY, Patentee.

June 15, 1853. 8—tf.

BUTT & GRANBERY,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 9 Campbell's Wharf,

NORFOLK, VA.,

HAVE on hand (and are constantly receiving additions to their Stock) Porto Rico, New Orleans, and Cuba Sugars; Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, and Clarified Brown and White Sugars; New Orleans, Porto Rico, and Cuba Molasses; G. A. and Blown Salt; Rio, Maracaibo, Laguayra, Manilla, and Old Government Java Coffee; Roe and Gross Herrings; Adamantine, Tallow and Sperm Candles; Rice; Nutmegs; Cloves; Alspice; Mace; Segars; Tobacco; Starch; Pepper; Western Sides and Shoulders; Flour; Nails; Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines; O. L. D. Brandy; Schiedam Gin; Rectified and Old Rye Whiskey; Swan Gin; N. E. Rum; Wild Cherry Brandy; Old W. I. Rum; Old Apple Brandy, &c., &c., &c.

July 21, 1853. 13—

DR. M. D. CRATON,

WOULD inform the citizens of Wayne that he has permanently located himself in the town of Goldsboro'. Having been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for the last three years in the South West, and from his previous, almost entire success, he is led to hope he may receive a liberal share of the public patronage. He may be found at all times at his office, opposite Dr. Davis', during the day, and at the residence of Mr. Stammire at night, when not professionally engaged.

20—tf.

HAIR DYE.

Do you admire the raven's wing,
To suit your wish I'm just the thing;
But not to write a lengthy puff,
To give Black Hair I'm just the stuff.
Apply it when you go to bed,
Next morn you'll scarcely know your head,
And when with joy you rise next morn,
You'll give your thanks to Moore & Vaughan.

We have on hand a large lot of Hair Dye, which we warrant to turn Gray or Red Hair to a fine Glossy Black. All of you who have Gray Hair or RED WHISKERS, will please call and have them Dyed, at

VAUGHAN & MOORE'S.

Goldsboro', Oct. 4. 24—

PATENT MEDICINES.

1 Gross Hoofland's German Bitters,
1 do Brown's Ess. Jam. Ginger,
1 1-2 do Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
50 Doz Mexican Mustang Liniment
10 do Carter's Spanish Mixture,
6 do McMun's Elixir Opium,

All of Dr. J. S. Rose's popular Medicines. Call and get an Almanac gratis. For sale by

VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Druggists.

Goldsboro', Aug. 29, 1853. 19—

TO PAINTERS—

25 Kegs Zinc White,
2 Casks Spanish Brown,
2 do Venetian Red,
3 Kegs Red Lead,
2 do Lar hag,
1000 lbs. Yellow Ochre,
100 do Turkey Umber,
1 Bbl. Japan Varnish,
1 do Coach, do
1 do Copal, do

A large assortment of brushes of all kinds, for sale very low by

VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Chemists and Druggists.

Goldsboro', Aug. 39, 1853. 19—

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES. —We are in receipt of one of the largest and most extensive assortments of Perfumery and Fancy Articles ever brought to N. C. All of which will be sold very low by

VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Druggists.

Goldsboro', Aug. 29, 1853. 19—

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid harboring my bound girl SUSAN, as the law will be enforced against all such. Susan ran away on Saturday evening last, the 10th inst.; she is a bright mulatto, about 13 years old, and may try to pass for white. I expect she is making towards Raleigh.

WM. M'LEOD.

Goldsboro', Sept. 14, 1853. 21—

NO EXCUSE FOR BAD BREAD.—One gross Babbett's Celebrated Yeast Powders. Call and get a box at

VAUGHAN & MOORE'S.

Goldsboro', Sept. 6.

A LARGE supply of Castor Oil, Cream of Tartar, Cooking Soda, Pink Root, Sulphur, Salt Petre, Nutmegs, Mace, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Annatto, Camphire, Cinnamon, &c. For sale very low by

VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists.

Goldsboro', Oct 4, '53.

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, & WINDOW GLASS.—We keep constantly on hand a very large stock of all kinds of Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., which we will sell as low as can be bought in the State.

VAUGHAN & MOORE.

Goldsboro', Oct. 4. 24—

JUST RECEIVED,

5 Kegs Sup. Carb. Soda,
4 Bale Hops,
2 Btls. Lamp Black,
500 lbs. Putty.

Warranted to be of the finest quality, and for sale by

VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Wholesale Druggists.

Goldsboro', Aug. 29, 1853. 19—

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ TWO WOOD WORKMEN and ONE CARRIAGE PAINTER, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given.

Prompt attention is requested, as the hands are wanted immediately. Address, "Jericho, Wayne County" JAMES M. DAVIS.

White Hall, June 29, 1853. 10—tf

MECHANICS, INVENTORS, AND MANUFACTURERS.

$450 In Splendid Prizes. $450

VOLUME IX. of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN commences on the 17th of September. It is chiefly devoted to the advancement of the interests of Mechanics, Inventors, Manufacturers, and Farmers, by the diffusion of useful knowledge upon these important branches. It is edited by men practically skilled in the arts and sciences, and is widely regarded as a sound and able journal. Nearly all the Valuable Pasents which issue weekly from the Patent Office are illustrated with Engravings, and the Claims of all the Patents are published in its columns: thus making the paper a perfect Scientific and Mechanical Encyclopedia for future as well as present reference. The Scientific American is very extensively circulated—its circulation in the lest volume exceeding 18,000 copies per week. It is in form for binding; each volume contains several hundred engravings and over four hundred pages of reading matter, with an Index. The practical receipts alone are worth to any family much more than the subscription price.

The publishers offer the following valuable prizes for the largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st January next:—$100 will be given for the largest list; 75 for the second; 50 for the third; 45 for the fourth; 40 for the fifth; 35 for the sixth; 30 for the seventh; 25 for the eighth; 20 for the ninth; 15 for the tenth; 10 for the eleventh; and $5 for twelfth. The cash will be paid to the order of the successful competitor, immediately after January 1st, 1854.

TERMS:—One copy one year, $2; one copy six months, $1; five copies six months, $4; ten copies six months $8; ten copies twelve months, $15; fifteen copies twelve months, $22; twenty copies 12 months, $28 in advance.

Southern and Western money taken for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed, post-paid, to MUNN & Co., 128 Fulton-street, N. Y.

GOLDSBORO' BOOK STORE.

JUST received, at the Goldsboro' Book Store, and ready for sale, the following list of

BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND MUSIC.

Large Family Bibles, prices ranging from $15 to $1,25; Methodist Hymn Books, Baptist and Presoyterian Hymn Books; Episcopal Prayer Books; large lot of Books from the American Tract and Bible Society.

Miscellaneous Books.

Life here and there; Thrilling Adventures by land and sea, by Bryan; Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean, by Willis; Pencilings by the Way; Rural Letters; People I have met; Hurry-Graphs; Home Life in Germany; Wild Jack, by Mrs. Hentz; Anecdotes of Steam Boats and Rail Roads, by an Old Man; City and Country Life, by Mrs. Mary Ide Torrey; Life Pictures, by T. S. Arthur; Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Port Folio; Tales of the South; The Hair of Wycherly, by Graysar; Sword and Distaff; Wild Scenes in Kentucky; Romance of the Forum; Lyra, by Alice Carey; Walter Lorimer; Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair; Eclipse of Faith; Fountain of Life; Method of Grace; Knocking at the Door, by Rev. John Flavel; Memoir of Mary L. Ware; Life of Andrew Jackson; Life of Marion; Life of Lafayette; Life of Napoleon; French Revolution; The Scholar, the Gipsy and the Priest; Last Leaves of American History; and many others too tedious to name.

School Books.

Anthon's Sallust; Kaltschmidt's Latin Dictionary; Donegan's Lexicon; Bullion's Latin Grammar and Reader; Andrew's Latin Lessons; Wilson's Greek Testament; Smart's Translation of Horace; Entick's Latin Dictionary; Davie's Legendre; Surveying; Bourdon's Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry; Algebra; Parker's Philosophy; Parker's Series of Readers.

Scholar's Companion; Fulton's and Eastman's Book Keeping; Willard's Universal History; Familiar Science; Perkin's Algebra; Chambers Elements of Drawing; Chamber's Philosophy; Chamber's Chemistry; Chamber's Zoology, &c Northend's Dialogues and Speaker; Theodore Thinker's First Lessons in Botany; Webster's Dictionary (unabridged); Webster's Royal Octavo; Clark's English Grammar; Smith's Grammar; Webster's and Walker's school Dictionary, Youths Manual of Geography, new work; Smiths arithmetic; Davises Arithmetic; Perkins Practical Arithmetic; Greenleaf Arithmetic; Parkers first, second, third, fourth and fifth readers; Towns, Websters, Prices, Towers and Cobbs Speller; William's Travelers Guide through the United States; Scribners Ready Reckoner; Smiths, Morses and Olneys Geography and Atlas.

Stationary.

Foolscap paper, White and Blue; Bill paper, Broad and Long; Ink, from ounce bottles up to quarts, Ink-stands of all qualities; Buff and White Envelopes; Slates and Pencils; Letter Paper of all descriptions; Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, (bound,) Pass Books, Waters, Copy Books, Pens, Note paper and Envelopes.

Musical Instruments.

Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines, Accordeons, Clarionets, Flutes, Fifes, Flageolettes.—Also, a large lot of Music on hand—Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Songs, &c., &c., &c.

J. R. WHITAKER, *Agent.*

Goldsboro', July 28, 1853. 14—

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE SUMMER SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 30th inst., under the superintendence of William Robinson, Esq., who has been elected President, and who is at present putting forth every exertion to procure a competent Board of Teachers. In this he has already, in part, succeeded, and hopes, at an early day, to be able to announce the number of teachers complete.

The Institution is divided into three departments—Primary, Academical, and Collegiate—the latter of which is designed solely for the education and training of teachers, while the Academic is intended as a School where boys will be prepared to enter our own University, or other Colleges throughout the country; the Primary Department, as a mere Juvenile School, and as preparatory to the Academic.

In each of these several Departments a Male and Female School will be kept—in separate and distinct parts of the building, and under separate and distinct teachers, with the exception of the President, who will superintend in both Departments, and afford such instruction as may be in his power.

As a part of the internal regulations of the Institution, the Male Departments will open and dismiss 15 minutes earlier than the Female Departments.

In the Collegiate Departments, Male and Female, unusual facilities will be afforded to those who may wish to become teachers. At each Annual Commencement, two males and two females will be admitted to free tuition, upon certain qualifications, hereafter to be prescribed. Application for admission to be made to the President, and to be decided on by the Trustees.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

To be received as a pupil of this Institution, the applicant must sustain an unexceptionable character.

In no case will any one be admitted who does not present the Treasurer's receipt for at least one session in advance.

The Treasurer is not authorized to receive payment for tuition, unless first presented with a certificate of admission, signed by one of the Heads of Departments.

Pupils, on admission, will be examined by one of the Heads of Departments, and assigned to such classes as their proficiency shall warrant.

Students will be charged from the date of entrance to the end of the session. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness or death, nor will any money be refunded in case of expulsion or voluntary withdrawal.

The pleasant location and neat arrangement of the buildings, added to the acknowledged salubrity of Goldsboro', and the high reputation of the President, as an instructor and disciplinarian, will, it is hoped, secure to this infant institution a patronage and support commensurate with its merits, and the wants of the community.

☞ Printed catalogues will be prepared at an early day, giving, in detail, the studies pursued and the regulations adopted, and will be forwarded to applicants free of postage.

JOHN A. GREEN, Secretary.

Goldsboro', June 22, 1853. 9—

LADIES, if you want a beautiful white complexion, call at Vaughan & Moore's and get Barry's Nymph Soap. It removes Freckles, Sun Burn, Tan, &c. Give it a trial.

Goldsboro', Oct. 4. 24—

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will pay a suitable Reward for sufficient evidence to convict any person or persons of cutting timber, without permission, or pillaging in any way, on their Lands in Sampson County.

L. WHITFIELD,
A. WHITFIELD,
WM. B. WHITFIELD.

Whitehall, Nov. 16, 1852. 30—

Transient and Permanent Boarding.

THE Subscriber having rented that large and commodious House, on the

Corner of Front and Market Streets,

known as the "LONDON HOUSE," has had it thoroughly cleansed and painted throughout, and refitted in a handsome and comfortable manner, for the reception of Permanent and Transient Boarders. His Table will always be supplied with the best which this market affords, and no effort will be spared calculated to contribute to the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with their patronage, which he respectfully solicits.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

Wilmington, May 5, 1852. 2—

J. M. ROBINSON,

Importer and Wholsale Dealer in all kinds of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Iron Axle-trees, Mill and Cross-cut Saws, Cast Steel Hoes, Iron, Steel, Hoop-Iron, Truss-Hoops, Rivets, &c., &c.

His Stock is now very full and complete, with many additions of new and useful articles in the Housekeeping line.

Merchants who are disposed to patronize Southern establishments, are guaranteed all articles in his line as low as they can be procured North.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 28, 1852. 23—

JOHN A. PARKER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PAINTS, OILS, AND GLASS, kept always on hand.

ALSO,

Blake's Fire-Proof Paint,

AND

Mineral Composition Fire-Proof Paint.

☞ All orders punctually attended to.

Wilmington, May, 1852. 2—y.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Copartnership under the style and firm of McCONNELL & TOWNSHEND, for the purpose of furnishing WOOD-GAS LIGHT throughout the United States of America, by virtue of a Patent granted to Dr. Wm. P. McConnell, for the purpose of generating Gas, and the production of Tar, Coal, &c.

WM. P. McCONNELL,
WM. L. S. TOWNSHEND.

Wilmington, May 26, 1853. 8—tf.

HILLFIELD ACADEMY.

JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C.

THE FIFTH SESSION of this Institution commenced on Monday the 27th of June, under the charge of S. A. O'DANIEL, A. B.

This Institution is situated in a healthy and beautiful section of the Country. Good board can be had with families of true moral worth, for $5 00 per month, free of extra charges.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For English branches from	$8 to $12,00
" Latin and Greek	$15,00

A. G. POWELL, } *Trustees.*
BRYAN SMITH, }

June 24, 1853. 10—6t.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—A good supply of all kinds. For sale by

VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists.

Goldsboro', Sept. 6.

GRAY'S OINTMENT.—A large lot of Gray's Invaluable Ointment. For sale by

VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists.

Goldsboro', Oct. 4, '53.

GREEN AND BLACK TEA.—

1 Chest of Delicious Young Hyson,
1 do. Superior Oolong Black Tea,

For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists.

Goldsboro', Sept. 6.

WINDOW GLASS.

125 Boxes French and American Window Glass, just received and for sale by

VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Druggists and Chemists.

Goldsboro, Aug. 27 1853. 19—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY!

SPRING SUPPLY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his numerous friends and customers, that he has greatly increased his former stock of

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry,

by a large and well assorted supply, selected by himself, purposely for the SPRING TRADE, all of which he is daily receiving, at the

SIGN OF THE "GOLD WATCH,"

Nearly opposite Mrs. Griswold's Hotel.

He has now on hand a large and select stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, Gold Breast, Guard, and Fob Chains, Gold Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Guard and Fob Keys, Gold Sleeve and Breast Buttons, Gold Bracelets and Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Thimbles and Spectacles, beautiful Fans, inlaid with pearl—a new and rich pattern; Pen and Pocket Knives of superior quality, Porte Monnaies, &c., &c.

It is his aim to extend his patronage solely by personal attention to his business and punctually to his engagements, and he will therefore endeavor to do his work in such a way as will satisfy his customers, maintain his reputation, and secure for him the friendship and esteem of all his patrons.

W. SEYMOUR.

Goldsboro', March, 1853. 44—

GEO. V. STRONG,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Office immediately in the rear of Dr. Dewey's, and opposite Mrs. Borden's Hotel.

May 12, 1853. 3—

S. W. WHITAKER,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Wilmington, N. C.,

Keeps on hand all the latest publications out; also, standard Literary, and School Books, Blank Books, Fancy Articles, Globes, the popular periodicals, &c.

Market street, nearly opposite the Carolina Hotel.

Wilmington, June 15, 1853. 8—tf.

CAROLINA HOTEL.

Partnership Notice.

R. B. WOOD, Proprietor, has this day associated with, in the Hotel business, NATHANIEL B. VINCENT. Thankful for past favors, by strict attention to business, we hope for a continuance of the same.

R. B. WOOD,
N. B. VINCENT.

Wilmington, June 1, 1853. 8—tf.

CIRCULAR SAWS.

THE subscriber has just completed his arrangements for supplying the best CIRCULAR SAWS made, and for keeping a stock on hand of all sizes, up to 60 inches.

Every Saw warranted, and sold at Manufacturer's prices. J. M. ROBINSON.

Wilmington, June 13, 1853. 8—tf.

JOS. W. GLASS,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

AT MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL.

October 4, 1853. 24—

PROSPECTUS OF

"THE NEW ERA."

THE Subscribers propose to publish, at Goldsboro a Weekly Paper of the above title, at Two Dollars a year, payable in advance.

Their reason for embarking in this enterprise, when thoroughly understood, will, no doubt, be universally commended of all good and true patriots.

Although there are upwards of forty newspapers in North-Carolina, yet the three great interests of Education, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts lie utterly neglected. To remedy this evil, and to awaken inquiry upon these momentous subjects, is the great object which the Proprietors and Editors of the New Era have in view. To aid them in the undertaking, they can appeal to every friend of Education, every lover of his natal soil, and every enlightened Mechanic throughout the limits of North-Carolina.

In Religion and Politics, the New Era will be independent; admitting nothing in its columns that can irritate the public mind, and directing its energies mainly to such subjects as are calculated to refine and instruct the reader.

It will be a strictly Moral, and consequently a Family Newspaper; one that a parent may allow to be read by his innocent sons and daughters, without fear of detriment to their principles. It will combat vice ni all its forms, steadily point the reader to the path of virtue, and endeavor to inculcate upon the mind the generous principles of universal philanthropy.

The interests of the *Scholar* and *Teacher*, the Farmer and Mechanic, are indissolubly connected. Each of these interests the New Era will carefully point out, and, with a manly dignity, sedulously maintain. A speedy reform in the system of Education and Agriculture, and the necessity that exists for the establishment of Domestic Manufactures, as well as for the encouragement of *our own* Mechanics, will be urged with he importunity that such subjects demand.

The columns of the New Era will be made up chiefly of original matter, supplied by a corps of practical, if not eminent writers, already engaged for that purpose. Each issue will contain an original article on one or more of the Sciences, rendering the paper an invaluable and cheap vehicle of scientific knowledge to the Farmer, Mechanic, and youthful Student.

The subscribers, themselves Farmers, Mechanics, and Teachers, appeal to their brethren in North-Carolina to aid them in this enterprise—an enterprise which, if successful, must achieve much for the present and future generations, and will directly tend to elevate to their true and merited dignity, the honorable but neglected, if not down-trodden, professions to which they respectively belong. They also take much pleasure in informing the public, that William Robinson, Esq., late Senior Editor of the *Republican & Patriot*, a gentleman of acknowledged perseverance, has been employed to superintend the publication of the paper, which of itself cannot fail to command for it the confidence of the public.

ROBINSON, MURPHY & CO.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

TAKEN or Stolen from my pocket, on last Friday evening, my Pocket Book, containing the following papers and money: one check on the City Bank, New York, No. 3181; one note on John Massey for one hundred dollars, due over twelve months, the precise date not recollected; one note on George Daugtry, Jacob Baras and Eli Creach, securities, made payable to Reuben Wilder, guardian to Hillery Whitley, for one hundred and fifty dollars; also, a little the rise of three hundred dollars in Bank Notes.

I will pay a suitable reward to any person that will deliver me the said pocket book, papers, and money, or that will give me any information so that the thief may be apprehended.

All persons are forewarned not to trade for the above-named Notes or Check, or from paying them to any person except myself, as they are my property.

D. H. WHITLEY.

February 27, 1853. 43—tf.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE Subscriber desires to inform the public that he has purchased the Stock and interest of Messrs. McRAE & HARRISS, in the

Agricultural Implement Business,

and intends adding every useful article in that line, until his assortment shall be complete.

Having made arrangements with the most prominent manufacturers to have his Implements made to order, will enable him to have the best of each kind. He intends to sell them at the lowest price a good article can be afforded at. His old rule of having but one price, will be strictly adhered to in this branch of his business also.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1852. 23—

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE Subscriber has established the following prices for his Lumber from this date, viz;

When delivered at my North-Carolina Mill, near Hood Swamp, for merchantable lumber $10 per 1000 feet; for rough edge—$5 per 1000 feet.

When delivered in Goldsboro' with my own teams $14 @ $15.

☞ All bills payable immediately on the delivery of the lumber, as the cash system will be inflexibly adhered to, WM. J. ROUSE.

Goldsboro', N. C., }
June 1, 1853. } 6—tf.

LOST.

ONE Promissory Note made payable by Furnifold Jernigan to James Kelly, for one thousand dollars, and dated about 7th or 8th of September, 1851. All persons are forbidden from trading for said note, and the said Jernigan is hereby forewarned from paying said note t0 any person save myself.

JAMES KELLY.

Goldsboro', 6th April, 1853. 48—tf

THOMAS PRIDGEN having determined to do all the good tn his power to the citizens of Wayne, and the adjoining counties, in his way of altering Horses, gives notice, that he will have a brake prepared at his residence in Everittsville, where he will castrate Horses for $1 per head, and sear if required.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Account, will please make payment forthwith, as longer indulgence will not be given.

JETHRO MURPHREY.

July 21 1853. 13—tf.

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, &c.—

150 Kegs Pure Lead,
50 do Extra do
40 do No. 1 do
100 lbs Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil,
50 do do Yellow do
10 Bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint,
2 Bbls. Linseed Oil,
100 do Terra De Scienna,

For sale very low for cash, by

VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Druggists.

Goldsboro', Aug. 29, '53. 19—

TO THE LADIES.—We invite the attention of the Ladies to our assortment of Perfumery and Fancy articles, which we will be happy to show them at all times.

VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Apothecaries.

BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHENE.—A supply of the best Burning Fluid and Camphene for sale low for Cash, by

VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists & Apothecaries.

Goldsboro', Sept. 6.

WILLIAM BOGART,

CONTRACTOR, CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Sash, Blinds, and Doors, made and repaired at the shortest notice.

All communications through the Post Office, punctually attended to. W. B.

Goldsboro', May 5, 1852. 2—

A. MARTIN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and General Agent,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Wilmington, May 5, 1852. 2—

TO TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and is manufacturing at his Shop, in Goldsboro', SPIRIT BARRELS, of extra large size, which he will warrant to [illegible] will be refunded.

JAMES DARBY.

Goldsboro', April 11th, 1853 49—t

THE GREAT KENTUCKY SOUTHERN REMEDY.



DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

IT is put up in full quart bottles, and contains the strength of SIX TIMES as much pure Honduras Sarsaparilla as any similar preparation in America. Price, one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

It has been a well-established fact, for years past, that Sarsaparilla, when pure and properly prepared, was the only true panacea for all diseases originating from an impure state of the blood, the use of mercury, intoxicating drinks, evil habits in youth, barrenness, etc. We boldly assert, that JOHN BULL'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is the only preparation before the public, that is prepared on strictly scientific principles, and of uniform strength. The Sarsaparilla is purchased without regard to price and every pound, before being used, is subject to the strictest chemical tests, and its genuineness ascertained before being used.

Bull's Sarsaparilla also contains the virtues of several other valuable medical roots, together forming the best compound, and producing the

Greatest Curative Agent in the known World!

This medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL—

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring worm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones and Joints, old Sores and Ulcers Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Diseases of the Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice, Costiveness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Weakness of the Chest, Pulmonary Affections, and all other Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaint, Female Irregularities and Com plaints, Sick and Nervous Headache, Low Spirits Night Sweats, Exposure or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases; and is a Spring and Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the System, and a Gentle and Pleasant Purgative, far superior to Blue Lick or Congress Water, Salts, or Seidlitz Powders.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

The truly wonderful and remarkable cures that have come under our immediate observation, have more than convinced us that Doctor Bull is a GREAT MAN, and that his Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is the most valuable combination of vegetable extracts that the science of chemistry has yet produced. All success to the Doctor, in his new enterprise, say we.—*Louisville Courier.*

We agree with our neighbor of the Courier, that Doctor Bull is a great man, and his Sarsaparilla a GREATER MEDICINE; and we are fully convinced that the Doctor with his Sarsaparilla, will create a far more enthusiastic excitement East, than Barnum did with Jenny Lind. We would not have our readers to understand us as classing the Doctor and his Sarsaparilla with Barnum and Jenny Lind, because all who spend their dollar for a bottle of Bull's Sarsaparilla will get its equivalent; and we have heard it slily hinted, that many after hearing the divine Jenny, and finding their pockets minus from ten to twenty dollars, thought it was paying pretty dear for the WHISTLE. One objection we have to Bull's Sarsaparilla, and ONLY ONE—it is so exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and invigorating to the system, that, once in the habit of using it, it is equal to smoking fine regallas, chewing Langhorne's best, or drinking Walker's mint juleps—YOU CAN'T QUIT IT.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The above complimentary notices from the editors of of the Louisville Courier, and Democrat, were endorsed by Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., the distinguished editor of the Louisville Journal, in the following flattering notice.

There is no doubt in the world of the greatness of Doctor Bull, and the excellence of his Sarsaparilla. Some of the most scientific physicians in the city have applauded the Sarsaparilla; and what is a great deal better, the million applaud it, too. It is having a tremendous sale. The celebrated Jayne has from the profits of his medicine, built a granite palace in Philadelphia, seven stories high, and Dr. Bull if he chooses, can very soon build one twice as high as that. It is, we are told, very difficult for him to walk through our streets at all; as, he finds himself arrested, at every step, by grateful men and women, many of whom have traveled from great distances to look upon their benefactor, and to bless him for their wonderful restoration to health. The Doctor, with all his extraordinary merit, is very modest and retiring; yet, we trust that the Eastern cities will, in justice to themselves, give a fitting reception to the distinguished man who has made as glorious a campaign against human diseases as Gen. Scott made against the Mexicans.

NOTICE TO FEMALES.

John Bull's Sarsaparilla is one of the greatest female medicines now in existence. In those numerous cases where the constitution is debilitated, the nervous energy is lessened, when the efforts of nature are weak and deficient, or are profuse and overwrought, when the face is pale and colorless, the strength feeble and yielding, the spirit troubled and depressed, the health broken, mind shaken, and, consequently, the happiness destroyed, then Bull's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign remedy. It assists Nature in the performance of her duty, braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, removes obstructions, checks excesses, creates pure and healthy blood, and imparts health and happiness. Were ladies, generally, to adopt the use of this medicine, we would see far less suffering, disease and unhappiness, among them, than now exists; health would take the place of disease, the rosy cheek would succeed the pallid face; we should have smiles instead of tears, and perhaps a happy long life, instead of one cut short by disease, or made miserable by continous suffering and affliction. At that critical period called the "turn of life," which is often attended with so much danger Bull's Sarsaparilla is found to exert a most beneficial effect. All ladies approaching this crisis, should be apprised of this fact, and avail themselves of this valuable medicine.

A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR SKIN.

How we all admire a clear, beautiful, white skin and a rosy colored cheek! How often do we see persons not possessing this desideratum, "so devoutly to be wished," resorting to cosmetics, lotions, washes, paints, and coloring materials, to restore them to a semblance of what disease has deprived them of, and that too, with great injury to the skin. Bull's Sarsaparilla is the best cosmetic known. It beautifies the skin by removing every particle of morbid and diseased matter from the blood, making it pure, healthy, and vigorous, giving activity to every minute vessel, and changing the yellow and dark countenance to the bloom and freshness of youth. Ladies, abandon the use of paints and mixtures and use Bull's Sarsaparilla, the only effectual remedy. "A word to the wise is sufficient," and a hint is enough for the ladies.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's Agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal, GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found, unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office: West side Fifth street, first door below Main, Louisville, Ky.

Sole agent at Goldsboro', GRISWOLD & COBB.

Sole agent at Wilmington, W. H. LIPPITT

14—1y.

LABOR IS HONORABLE!

THE Subscriber respectfully calls the attention of his fellow-citizens to his FORGE, situated on East Centre Street, next door to the office of the New Era, where he is carrying on the business of a Blacksmith, in all its various departments.

He manufactures and keeps on hand Grubbing Hoes, Plows, Staples, Hinges, &c.; repairs Axes, &c., making them almost equal to new, and does any business in his line that the wants of the citizens may require.

Horse shoeing done in the neatest and safest manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

He is always at his post, and feels best pleased when executing the orders of his customers, to whom he is thankful for past favors, and solicits their continuance, and more of them.

FREDERICK J. COX.

Goldsboro', June 3, 1852. 6—y.

B. D. FORD,

DEALER IN

Marble Monuments, Head and Foot Stones, Tomb Tops, Box Tombs, &c.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Every variety of Marble Work, both for Building and Monumental purposes, kept constantly on hand.

Will be happy to attend to all calls in his line from the inhabitants of Wayne and the adjoining Counties

Goldsboro', April, 1852. 1—